THE

Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. IX.—NEW SERIES, No. 207.] LONDON: WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1849. [PRICE 6d.

THE BRITISH CHURCHES IN RELATION TO THE BRITISH PEOPLE.

UNDER the above title, descriptive of their general design, a COURSE of EIGHT LECTURES will be delivered, during the month of NOVEMBER, at the Theatre of the CITY OF LONDON LITERARY INSTITUTION Aldersgate-street, by

EDWARD MIALL.

The first Lecture of the series will be delivered on TUESDAY EVENING, November 6th; the second, on the following THURSDAY; and the rest on each succeeding Tuesday and Thursday, until the completion of the Course.

The object of the lecturer is to review the religion of the times in its relation to the requirements of Christianity and the wants of the age—to exhibit its morbid characteristics, the deteriorating and enervating influences which have entered into combination with it, and the peculiar obstacles in the way of its success—and to glance at such remedial changes as his view of the case may have suggested. The tone of his observations will be entirely free from sectarianism, and the general purport of them equally interesting to all denominations of the Christian Church.

The following are the general topics of the Lectures, and the order in which they will be discussed:—

Tuesday, Nov. 6.—Religious Life and its Proper Treatment.
Thursday, Nov. 8.—The Moral Force which Churches are commissioned to wield.
Tuesday, Nov. 13.—Religion of the British Churches.
Thursday, Nov. 15.—The Aristocratic Sentiment.
Tuesday, Nov. 20.—The Professional Sentiment.
Thursday, Nov. 22.—The Trade Spirit.
Tuesday, Nov. 27.—External Hindrances to the Success of the Churches.
Thursday, Nov. 29.—Remedial Suggestions and Concluding Remarks.

EACH LECTURE WILL COMMENCE AT SEVEN P.M.

Tickets for the Course, for a lady and gentleman, 7s. 6d.; ditto, for one person, 5s.; single tickets 1s. each—may be obtained of Messrs. C. GILPIN, 5, Bishopsgate-street; C. E. MUDIE, 28, Upper King-street; C. H. ELT, High-street, Islington; J. A. THOMAS, High-street, Kingsland; J. BROWN, 22, Hereford-place, Commercial-road; and at the *Nonconformist* Office.

THE REV. ASA MAHAN, President of the Oberlin Collegiate Institute, America, will PREACH in the BOROUGH-ROAD CHAPEL, Southwark, during the ensuing week, on the following subjects:—

LORD'S-DAY, Nov. 4.—Morning, at Eleven—The Saving Exercise of Faith—why found Difficult. Evening, at Half-past Six—Professors of Religion kept Low in Grace and Joy; and Sinners Lost because they will not come to Christ.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 5, at Seven—The Great Question Answered.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 6, at Seven—The Holy Spirit in Conversion.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 9, at Seven—The Full Fruition of the Presence and Favour of God, the Christian's Privilege.

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AT the HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the Governors of this Institution, held at the Congregational Library, Blomfield-street, October 30th,

CHAS. ROBERTS, Esq., in the Chair,

the number of votes polled by the several candidates was reported as follows, and the first three were declared duly elected.

Bromiley, A. J.	1265	Moses, W.	211
O'Neill, E. H.	631	Jones, W. W.	97
Davies, J.	569	Smith, T.	81
Pike, J.	313		

GEORGE ROSE, Secretary.

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THE

Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

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ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

SACRILEGE.

"What makes a Church a den of thieves?
A dean and chapter and white sleeves."

The reply of Hudibras to the supposed friend who declared himself

——— "resolved to be
Thy scholar in this mystery,"

has turned out to have been very near the mark. If sacrilege be, as Johnson defines it, "the crime of appropriating to himself what is devoted to religion," all we can say is, that the old proverb has received a new verification — "The nearer to the church, the further from God." Our politico-ecclesiastical dignitaries are monopolists in many good things, and when we compare their deeds with their words, it seems they wish to keep exclusively to themselves the privilege of committing sacrilege. The Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, in the memorial they presented to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners in 1836, "solemnly adjured" them "to dispose of the Church's lands for Jesus' sake, *as the donors intended*;" and yet, passing by unnoticed the well-known fact that the donors were Papists, and the gentlemen who live on the proceeds of these bequests are Protestants, we find that the Dean and Chapter, in direct violation of the statutes which they have sworn, "on the sacred and holy Gospels of God, to keep all and every one" of them, claim the right to "appropriate to themselves" the entire increase in the value of those funds which their own statutes expressly provide "shall go to the common use of the Church, and not be converted to the private benefit of the Dean and Chapter, or of any of them." We Anti-state-church people are charged, *ore rotundo*, with sacrilege, because we would apply property, already notoriously diverted from its original object, to public purposes of unquestionable utility; but ecclesiastics, it seems, are determined, if possible, to monopolize the crime, the intention of which they impute to us; and, perhaps, in excess of benevolence, and with a view to prevent our guilt, they hasten to be guilty themselves, and devote to their own use what was consecrated to God.

In another column will be found, under the heading of "The Cathedral Establishments," an article full of curious information, extracted from "*The Reformer's Almanack*."* We beg the favour of our readers to peruse it with care. It affords as vivid an illustration as modern times can furnish, of the religious scruples with which dignified Churchmen guard the pecuniary resources committed to their trust—and, flanked as it is in the work to which we have referred, by an exposure of the selfish proceedings of the Ecclesiastical Commission, in a paper entitled "Bishops' Palaces and the Poor Clergy," may be looked upon as a twin picture, which, with its fellow, lead to a correct appreciation of all the "noise and fury, signifying nothing," which State ecclesiastics have made touching the sacred character of Church Property. We shall endeavour to make room for the *alter ego* next week. Meanwhile, we proceed to make one or two remacks which the perusal of these papers has suggested to our minds.

The first and most prominent thought that stole upon us as we read the information concentrated in these two articles was, the marvellous extent to which we English people, through our pride of aristocracy, and worship of respectability, submit to be bamboozled. We can employ no other term which will so accurately express our meaning. All sorts of powers, pecuniary and political, sacred and secular, are filched from us, and abused before our very faces, by a set of impostors—literally, by lying, fraud, and perjury. And we are ourselves party to the cheat practised upon us. We have no terms of abhorrence strong enough to characterise the pickpocket, brought up as a "sneak," and scarcely able to discern the difference between right and wrong—but for men in clerical garments who rob the poor, and greedily appropriate to personal uses what was originally set apart for public advantage—for men who do this in violation of their own most solemn oaths, and who, while they are doing it, read us homilies on honesty—for men whose perfidy and breach of trust make them rich at the expense of poverty, and who have no excuse for their crime but patrician blood, or fortunate connexions—we can find no terms but those of connivance or adulation. The cathedral system, as it now stands, we make bold to say, is a wicked fraud. The immense wealth swallowed up by it is no more devoted to the ends for which it was set apart, than silver tea-spoons, purloined and cast into the melting-pot, which *smashers* endeavour to circulate in the shape of base coin. And yet, the moment the proposal is made to restore this wealth from private to public purposes, all the men who value themselves on their respectability, swell the senseless cry of "Sacrilege," got up by the very parties who enjoy the spoil. Verily! we may pride ourselves as we will on our practical common-sense—but we are, after all, a most be-fooled and be-duped generation.

The next idea suggested is, the real and obvious purport of our "National Church." Who can take a glance, even although but a hurried one, at our cathedral system, and at the proceedings of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and retain the conviction one instant longer, that the religious instruction of the people is the end kept in view? The tendency displayed in these instances, and they are far from solitary, is, for Church property to run into large masses, and to separate itself, by one device or another, from Church duties, that the aristocracy may pocket the one, and ill-paid helots may perform the other. And this tendency, so far as experience has yet gone, nothing is powerfu. enough to resist. Oaths, statutes, laws, justice, reputation, the most imperative obligations of truthfulness, the loudest calls of necessity—all are ruthlessly and recklessy trampled down by it. Money, however previously settled, is sure to find its way where it is least needed, and be diverted to uses which are least useful. The proportion of great prizes is sure to become large as compared with the cases in which needy workmen get a fair reward. The useful is starved, the ornamental is overdone. Good works fall into desuetude, good places increase on every hand. The aristocracy seize the lion's share, and do nothing—the poor curates get the wages of a footman, and work as slaves. The tendency runs through our whole system of government in Church and State; but to see it in its fullest development, one must take a peep at our cathedral establishments.

And then, how grievous a reflection it is, that all this grasping and greedy selfishness is exhibited in association with spiritual pretences, and in the venerable name of Christianity herself. Is it wonderful that the population of our cathedral cities should be notorious for profligacy and impiety? Is not this precisely the kind of fruit which such a system must needs bear? And are we to be told, in solemn tones, by our own friends, too, that religion requires us to leave all this property, thus illegally appropriated, in the hands of the ecclesiastical corporation, guilty of the enormous abuse? But really, we must have done before we get out of temper. We cannot view these things without being stirred.

——— "Can such things be,
And overcome us like a summer's cloud,
Without our special wonder?"

* *The Reformer's Almanack, and Political Year-Book.* 1850. London: Aylott and Jones.—We avail ourselves of this opportunity to commend this publication to the notice of our readers, which, indeed, we should certainly have done in much stronger and more emphatic terms than those we now employ, but that we may lay ourselves open to the charge of partiality. The almanack is brought out "under the sanction of the National Reform Association," and is such as may well reflect credit on the patronage accorded to it. Just that class of facts which all Reformers must wish to be in possession of, compiled from authentic sources, arranged in lucid order, threaded by leading ideas of importance, expressed in easy and perspicuous language, and pervaded by a thoroughly honest and conscientious spirit, compose the staple of the work. Considering the industry and research which must have been bestowed upon the collection and digestion of the varied information it contains, it is the cheapest almanack of the kind published. In truth, one is amazed at the mass of knowledge given by it in exchange for sixpence. We say thus much in simple justice to the editor and proprietors, and in simple fidelity to our readers. The work will, no doubt, be criticised by other organs—and, if, in the main, their judgment be not found to coincide with our own, of which, however, we have not the smallest fear, we shall submit to be regarded as having suffered our common sense to be run away with by our feelings.

THE ANTI-STATE-CHURCH MOVEMENT.

MEETING AT FINSBURY CHAPEL.

THE annual autumnal meeting of the British Anti-state-church Association was held on Thursday evening last, at Finsbury Chapel. In consequence, probably, of a service in connexion with the Metropolitan Chapel Building Society, which was held at the same hour, and in the neighbourhood, the spacious building, though not so crowded as we have seen it on former occasions, was completely filled by a respectable and enthusiastic audience. The chair was taken at half-past six by the Rev. John Burnet; and on the platform we observed, Edward Swaine, Esq., Edward Miall, Esq., the Rev. Brewin Grant, of Birmingham, the Rev. Ebenezer Davies, late of Berbice, Dr. Oxley, E. Clarke, Esq., William Edwards, Esq., the Rev. T. E. Thoresby, Dr. Massie, the Rev. George Rose, John Kingsley, Esq., George Simmons, Esq., Rev. James Smith, Rev. J. Godkin, J. Carvell Williams, Esq., Thomas Beggs, Esq., J. M. Webb, Esq., Charles T. Jones, Esq., Rev. B. Kent, and Rev. F. Neller.

The CHAIRMAN commenced by remarking, that they were there, not merely to report progress at an annual meeting, but to begin a new series of operations, intended to act upon the country at large. The man or the association that worked only once a-year could not be regarded as very efficient; they were not content, therefore, with mere occasional meetings, but were determined to keep the great object of their exertions—the separation of Church and State—constantly before the public mind [cheers]. The sun, it was true, only passed through the twelve signs of the zodiac once a-year; but it was equally true that he shone every day [hear, hear, and laughter]. If the Association could not shine every day, it would at least be actively employed every day. By that activity, it would, if it accomplished nothing else, refute some of the accusations brought against it. It was said to be violent; but its daily appearance would show that it proposed nothing violent, but to take up the great subject of its agitation, to discuss it quietly and calmly, though energetically and perseveringly, in the exercise of the well known privilege of every British subject—his right publicly to discuss any question which he may deem to be connected with the interests of the empire [cheers]. If they looked upon the world, they saw that every country was at that moment in a state of political or ecclesiastical agitation; that governments formerly despotic were compelled to become more liberal, and that everywhere there was felt the necessity of change. Should they forget

the great cause of religion in the midst of all this agitation, and say that they alone had nothing to do while the whole world was in motion? This (the Chairman continued) appears to me to be unworthy of religion. The moment that you see agitation spreading everywhere, is the moment when you ought to take a part in the great general movement, that it may not subside before you have made it subservient to the great principles of religion, and the highest interests of man [cheers]. If we take this view, we come home to our own country, and look about us, and ask, Do we find all the world shaking, and is there to be no shaking at home? Is everybody to stir but ourselves? Are we to regard improvement as making progress in every quarter except our own? Are we to be told that we have gone so far towards the attainment of perfection, that we can go no further? I am not disposed to say that we have not made any improvements in our own country—I am not disposed to say that I think England below other countries; but should we refuse to rise because we do not choose to compare ourselves with others, or seek that others may be compared with us? [cheers.] If we look at the progress of ecclesiastical affairs in our land, what are we to say? Is liberty secured. Mr. Shore was prosecuted; why is he not prosecuted now? [hear, hear.] What is the reason that the Bishop of Exeter has become so quiet and harmless? Mr. Shore is not beyond his reach—he is still within the range of his prosecution [hear, hear]. Why has not Mr. Dodson been prosecuted? Why has not Baptist Noel been prosecuted? [loud cheers.] They are all within the range of their bishops, just as much as any poor mouse was ever within the range of a cat [laughter]. And why has the cat begun to play, and allowed the mouse to run away? [cheers.] I believe it is the expression of public opinion that has done this; and I believe that, at last, those who are endeavouring to repress freedom of opinion on religious questions, will find that there is such a force in it, that, if they persevere in such oppression as the law may enable them to pursue, it will make them feel that they have gone far beyond the bounds which public opinion will bear [cheers]. I do not wish to employ the force of arms; I believe that arms are as dangerous to those who wear as to those who are opposed by them. I wish to strengthen public opinion [hear, hear]. I am a member of the Peace Society, and just because I am a member of the Peace Society, I wish for a peaceable separation between Church and State [cheers]. If any one were to tell me that a revolution would accomplish my object, I would say it would not [hear, hear]. My object is peaceful separation, and a revolution would never accomplish that. I denounce revolutions in all their forms and varieties. I stand directly opposed to violence; and it is because I am opposed to violence that I appear here to-night, to tell the ecclesiastical powers to stay the hand of violence; and, the moment they have done so, this society will cease to exist [cheers]. This is a peace society: it has no constable—it has no process of a legal character—it has no bailiffs—it has no demands to make on the public—it simply says, "Come, now, and let us reason together;" and this is what God has said before [cheers]. The Chairman concluded with a pecuniary appeal.

The Secretary then read the following letter:—

Denby Pottery, Oct. 12.

Dear Sir,—I much regret that I cannot be at your meeting at Finsbury Chapel, on the 25th inst. Anti-state-church principles have been ardently cherished by me ever since I began to think for myself. They are not a recent development. My Bible, in this, as in every other politico-religious subject, has been my instructor. My opinions, while a minister in the Wesleyan Connexion, have never been concealed. They have been well known, for they have been systematically and undisguisedly avowed, in private and in public. From the formation of the Association I have been a member. I should on these grounds have been glad to raise my voice, however feebly, at the opening of your campaign against a system of priestcraft as detrimental to men's civil interests as it is contrary to the spirit of the New Testament.

I am, yours affectionately,

Mr. J. Carvell Williams. W. Griffith, jun.

A letter was also read from the Rev. J. P. Mursell, of Leicester, expressing his deep regret that indisposition would prevent his fulfilling his engagement. The following is the passage with which it closed:—"The longer I live, and the more I reflect and observe, the more I am convinced that the great object contemplated by the Anti-state-church Association, is the one towards which the Christian Church, and, indeed, all liberal politicians, should direct their best energies."

The Rev. Brewin Grant, B.A. (of Birmingham), moved the first resolution, as follows:—

That this meeting hails with the deepest satisfaction the evident growth in the public mind of a conviction of the impolicy and impiety of entrusting the interests of religion to secular Governments; and regards the consciousness now evinced by Churchmen themselves, of the evils incident to the alliance of their Church with the civil power, as calculated greatly to hasten and facilitate its peaceful dissolution.

He said:—If Churchmen understood the matter, they would regard the advocates of the separation as their best friends; as a late writer has said, "They very much mistake who think to overthrow the Church by separating it from the State." This is a question on which every man ought to have some opinion—whether he be Churchman, Dissenter, patriot, or politician. It is a question which involves every other question. It is beginning to be felt to be such. Wherever our deputations go, the largest room that can be obtained is filled with an enthusiastic audience. There is only one room in this metropolis we cannot fill—Exeter-hall; and that is, because we cannot get access to it [laughter and cheers]. But we shall have Exeter-hall by and by,—when the *Times* comes round to us [renewed laughter and cheers]. I doubt not, it will in time. It likes broad principles—principles that have been sown broadcast in the world; but it deals with them only when the crop has come. Then it will crown itself with garlands, and claim some of the honour for itself [laughter, and hear, hear]. We have gained something already from our opponents—they are obliged to talk to us. This they would not do when oppression was strong and in its lustihood. Now, the only persons they can imprison are their own men. So it is that such men as Chalmers and M'Neil have come forth, and been slain by Wardlaw and Burnet; and so with Baylee, of Liverpool, who ran away and hid himself in the free translation of the synagogue, and has not been unearthed since [laughter]. We have not only lecturers and deputations going about the country, and bearding the lion even in his cathedral dens, but we have our old friends the *Eclectic* and the *Patriot* [cheers], with the regular artillery of the *Nonconformist* [loud and long-continued cheering]; an occasional round from the *Standard of Freedom*, and the cross fire of the *Banner* and *Witness* [cheers]. Then, it is true, too, as the resolution says, that a conviction "of the truth of our principles is being evinced by Churchmen themselves." In every country, State-churchism is condemned. The people of Rome, where it has so long existed in its perfection, regard it as a gunpowder gospel. If we look to Scotland, we find there, at least, a practical exhibition of our principles. There are a number of men who can say, "We are in bondage to no man;" though it may be that it is only because no one would hire them [laughter]. At all events, there is one of the three kingdoms lopped off from the great trunk of a State Church. As to Wales, the *Times* laments that it is overrun, not with ignorance or vice, but with Dissent. Here are two countries with us. We shall have Ireland by and by [cheers]. The Irish Church is doomed to fall; and that Church is the prop of the Church here. Then we have had here some beautiful illustrations of the system in their *nolo episcoparis* and their *congé d'élires*—in the reports of the Commission of Inquiry on Education, and in the doing of the Ecclesiastical Commission. There are everywhere the indications of progress. The speaker concluded by showing the congeniality of the movement with financial reform, and commercial and political freedom. He was frequently applauded throughout his very ingenious and pointed speech.

The Rev. Ebenezer Davies (of Berbice) seconded the resolution. He said:—I am here, Sir, to direct your attention to State Churches in British Guiana, an important colony of our country, in which it has been my lot for some years to reside. It will be my business to describe their rise and progress. In doing so I wish it to be distinctly understood that I have here no quarrel with the various ecclesiastical systems that are there so established. My quarrel is with the principle itself of State connexion and State support. I believe no sect can be placed in that position without injury to itself and injustice to its neighbours. In this belief I am confirmed by what I saw in a recent tour of 4,000 miles in the United States of America, where there is no connexion between any sect and the State. Formerly it was not so. Episcopacy was the Established Church of Virginia, and Congregationalism that of Connecticut and Massachusetts. Here, then, both systems had a fair opportunity of trying the effect of State connexion. They did try it for about 150 years, and the result in each case was anything but the promotion of vital piety. The connexion has been dissolved in each case, greatly against the will of the favoured sect, and the result has been as life from the dead. I have seen old men in New England who, a little more than thirty years ago, honestly and piously "trembled for the ark of the Lord," when the last prop of State support was about to be withdrawn; but now the Episcopalian of Virginia and the Congregationalist of New England would alike deprecate being placed in that position again. The manner in which State-churchism was introduced into British Guiana was an outrage on all right and equity. It was done after Nonconforming missionaries had, by the strength of the Voluntary principle, supplied the means of grace and of religious instruction to almost every locality in the whole country. It was done without any reference to the labours of those devoted men, or to the predilections of their adherents. Nay, it was done with the hope, all but openly avowed, of crushing the Voluntary principle, and of swamping the churches and schools which it had brought so abundantly into existence. Dissent was in every shape a low and vulgar thing; it was not represented at Government House; it was not represented in the local legislature; it was not represented in the Colonial Office in Downing-street, though the then master of that office—Lord John Russell—was in the very zenith of his popularity with the Dissenters of England. They thought he was the very best friend they had ever had, or ever could have. Berbice, one great division of British Guiana, was divided into parishes in 1837; and State-churchism introduced, as it had already been in some measure introduced into Demerara, in the twofold form of Episcopacy and Presbyterianism. The Church of England and the Church of Scotland were made co-establishments, and the parishes were divided between them. Black prelacy and the Church of John Knox were mounted on the same steed. But as Matthew Wilks once drily observed—"If two persons ride the same horse, one must ride behind the other." It was so in this case. Episcopacy "loved the pre-eminence," and she has not ceased to try to push her obnoxious sister off from the saddle. We wish them *both* off the saddle. The minister of an Episcopal parish casts an evil eye upon the adjoining Presbyterian parish. He wishes to have a "chapel of ease" there, and is not at ease till he gets one. He is not long in finding a few individuals to sign a petition to the Legislature to say, that though situated in a Presbyterian parish, they prefer the ministrations of the Church of England, and therefore pray that an Episcopal chapel may be erected, and an incumbent appointed for their benefit, they paying a small proportion of expenses. By all means—liberty of conscience—let it be done. The Scotchmau, cool and calculating even in the tropics, abides his time to give his Episcopal rival "tit for tat." Nor has he to abide long. He finds in the Episcopal parish a few Caledonians, to sign a petition, and say that they are devotedly attached to the kirk of their forefathers, and, therefore, pray the Legislature to furnish them with the ministrations of that kirk. By all means—liberty of conscience—we have done it for the Episcopal Church, we must now do it for the Presbyterian. The next step in Church extension is this: the Episcopal minister finds out that the "duties" of his "extensive parish" are too numerous and heavy for him to perform alone. He therefore prays the Legislature to provide him a curate. It is done. The Presbyterian minister immediately finds out that he has precisely the same want, adopts precisely the same means to have that want supplied, and that with precisely the same success. He "prays" the Legislature, aud there, until the recent stoppage of supplies, "praying breath was never spent in vain," except when it came from Dissenting lungs. Nor have we yet reached the full dimensions of this enormity. The Romish priests began to "pray," and no sooner prayed than received. Popery, which otherwise could scarcely have had a footing in that colony, is supported by the State. In 1840, I had an interesting conversation with a Romish priest in Berbice. He was eloquent in his praises of the liberality of the Guiana government, in supporting all denominations. "They will pay your salary," said he, "if you like." "Oh," I replied, "I could not accept of it. It is against our principle to receive State-pay." "Why," he replied, "it is against our principle, too, but we cannot do without it." What anathemas were pronounced in this country against Louis Philippe because he allowed the Popish aggression upon Tahiti, and most shameful was that aggression. But here was an aggression of a more aggravated character. Louis Philippe did not tax the Tahitian converts for the support of Popery. This, however, was done in British Guiana, by Lord John Russell, as Colonial Minister, in the bygone palmy days of Whig government, and scarcely a voice was lifted up against it in this country. It was desirable to crush not only the churches. but also the schools that were supported by the Voluntary principle. Rival schools in connexion with the State-paid sects were, therefore, established. All sorts of broken-down men, who were fit for nothing else, and just as fit for that as I am to dance on a tight rope, were employed, receiving out of the public money so much per head for all the children, who, at any time during the year, had darkened their school-rooms. One simpleton of this class once actually came to ask me if I would allow some twenty or thirty of the children in our mission school to go to his just for *one* day, that he might include them in his returns! Thus they have planted, at the expense of the down-trodden Dissenters, whose scruples were not worth a thought, State-churches, State-chapels, State-parsons, and State-schoolmasters, wherever the spirit of rivalry and caprice might dictate. This immense patronage, involving an expenditure of nearly £30,000 a-year, is vested in the hands of the Governor! What a power is here wielded over a community of only about 120,000 souls. Thus religion is there made a simple engine of State policy. The ministers of religion thus in Government pay have been made to sanction, on the part of Government, schemes of tyranny, oppression, and cruelty, at which humanity shudders. For the carrying ont of those shemes, more than a million of dollars a-year, or upwards of £200,000, have been extorted in the way of taxes from that young and small community. Of this, an amount equal to one dollar (4s.2d.) per head from every man, woman, and child, of the entire population, is devoted to the support of these State Churches. So that the decent working man, who has a wife and five children dependent upon him, has to pay 30s. How is this money raised? Not in the form of tythe or church-rate; *that* would be too tangible, and therefore unpopular. The taxes are levied, for the most part in the form of import duties, on the food and clothing of the people, and also of license-money exacted for permission to exercise particular callings. All the money thus raised is put in what is called the colonial chest, and from that chest all payments are made. Let me give you a few illustrations of the tax-ordinance now probably in force in British Guiana. A poor man one morning paddles in his canoe across one of our rivers or creaks, to do a day's work on the other side. On his return in the evening, a policeman seizes the boat, and tells him that he has incurred a penalty of from 10 to 20 dollars, because he neglected to pay from 2 to 6 dollars for a boat license, according to the new tax-ordinance, of which the man knew nothing. Unable for some days to meet these exactions and recover his boat, so as to pursue his work on the other side of the river, and unwilling to be idle, he goes about the shipping in the harbour to seek a day's work. He is employed. But no sooner does he begin, than a policeman taps him on the shoulder, tells him he has incurred a penalty of from 10 to 20 dollars—half to the informer, and half to the colonial chest—for working without paying 8s. 4d. for a porter's license and badge, according to the new tax-ordinance. He is marched to the station-house. Meanwhile his good wife at home, anxious to do something to feed and clothe and educate their large family of little children, buys a barrel of flour, on which she has to pay 2 dollars (8s. 4d.) of import

duty, to bake a little bread for sale. It is done, and a few loaves are exposed for sale at the door, or in the window. A policeman steps in, seizes the bread, and tells her that she has incurred a heavy penalty, because she did not pay 20 dollars for a store-license, according to the new tax-ordinance. Afraid now to sell in her own house, even to her next-door neighbour, she sends her eldest child, a girl of about twelve years of age, with a few loaves on a tray or in a basket, to offer for sale in some village a few miles from town. The girl soon comes back, almost broken-hearted, with neither basket nor bread—the policeman had seized all, because her mother had not paid ten dollars for a huckster's license for the rural districts. These cases are no fiction. They are matters of every-day occurrence; but they are only a few specimens of the enormities of Guiana legislation. This is the state of things for which the people of England paid nearly four millions and a half of compensation money to Guiana planters. This is the way in which the glorious experiment of emancipation is being worked out before the world. Of course, no people can rise under such burdens; and already the foes of freedom begin triumphantly to point to a debased and ignorant peasantry, to abandoned fields and empty harbours, as conclusive proofs of the unfitness of the negro race for liberty, and especially of the inefficiency of the Voluntary principle. Nor are the people of Guiana the only parties that are taxed for the support of State religion in that country. In 1842, British Guiana, though consisting of only ten episcopal parishes, was erected into a separate see. A Lord Bishop of Guiana was created and appointed at a salary of £2,000 a-year, to be paid by an annual vote of the House of Commons. Divide that £2,000 among the ten parishes, and you see that the people of England are made to pay £200 a-year for the blessings of episcopal supervision for each of these ten parishes! Mr. Davies concluded with a parable, by which he had illustrated to the people of Berbice the nature and operation of a State Church, and retired amidst applause.

J. Kingsley, Esq., moved the next resolution:

"That this meeting expresses its cordial approbation of the intention of the Committee of the British Anti-state-church Association to render its operations more effective by the wider diffusion of its principles through the medium of the press. It also heartily concurs in the propriety of commencing an agitation of the question within the walls of Parliament, and is equally desirous that an immediate effort be made to obtain the abolition of the Established Church in Ireland, admitted to be one of the most unjust and corrupt of all our national institutions."

He said:—Any one tolerably acquainted with the state of public opinion in Ireland, is fully aware that if the deliberate votes of the Irish people could be taken upon the latter clause of this resolution, the vast majority would be in favour of its adoption. It is the deep conviction of my own mind, that hatred to the Established Church of Ireland is as vigorous, even in that country, as it was when that spirit broke out into determined resistance to the payment of tithes. It has not been soothed by concession, it has not been subdued by terror. As a cherished inheritance, it descends from father to son; increasing in energy at each stage of its transmission. It may be strange that it should be so—it may seem that there is a mystery about it which requires to be explained. The Celtic race, we are informed, have long been distinguished by irrational and inveterate antipathies—they are remarkable for their utter incapacity of appreciating those measures of social amelioration that have been designed by a paternal government, and a mild and merciful Church. They have indeed been too stupid to see why the poor should be required to pay for the Church of the rich—why they should be persecuted on account of their creed—why large revenues, extracted from a pauper population, should be bestowed on ecclesiastical indolence, or how such an arrangement could advance the glory of God or the interests of man. They have, indeed, perversely enough, not been satisfied with tithe proctors' seizures and Rathcormac massacres. The Celts are a perverse people! Do with them what you will, their irrational prejudices and hereditary feuds exist. Take the fact as it is. It is a costly one—the proof of it consists in its costliness. For the last fifteen years, Ireland has been garrisoned by a standing army of 20,000 men; and to this body, have been added the police force, which, by successive augmentations, has been raised to 10,000 effective men, well-disciplined, and ready for any work Government may have for them—for secret service or pitched battle, to trap or to capture criminals, and, in the capacity of informers, to bring them to trial and conviction. This army of occupation was the stock in trade on which the Whigs trafficked for popularity while the Tories were in power; but since they have returned to office, this force has been more than doubled. I take this fact to indicate a large amount of dissatisfaction existing in that country; and I contend that that dissatisfaction is mainly attributable to the Irish Established Church. But for the physical force at its command, that Church could not maintain itself against the popular odium—odium provoked by its palpable injustice. Not only has it no hold upon the affection of the people, but it is not even respected by its own partizans—by that dominant faction by whom it has been invested with all the pomp and circumstance of an ecclesiastical establishment, endowed with the revenues of a more ancient Church, interwoven with the very texture of the constitution, and made the apologist—the unblushing apologist, of persecution and oppression [loud cheers]. It has torn the land with dissensions and strife. It has commingled the bitter elements of religious bigotry and party hatred, and poured them forth, as from a boiling cauldron, upon the writhing members of an agonized community [renewed cheers]. Let it not be supposed that this spirit has abated. It wants nothing but an opportunity to show itself as virulent as ever—as was seen but the other day, in the proceedings of the Orangemen, when Lord Roden encouraged those men in a procession which he knew well might be attended with violence and bloodshed. These Orangemen are the militant portion of the Irish Church—mail-clad and ready for battle. They read the prophecy, "Kings shall be thy nursing fathers," and add as a beautiful corrollary, and to fulfil the prophecy, "Fix bayonets!" [laughter and cheers.] Mr. Kingsley then proceeded to state the result of his investigation into the revenues of the Irish Church, and to show the proportion of its adherents to the great body of the people. The population of Ireland being about 8,000,000, and of that number 6,500,000 Roman Catholics, the members of the Protestant Establishment were not one-fourth of the whole. The Roman Catholic Church continued to augment its converts, so that the disproportion was increasing. A century and a half ago the Protestants were to the Romanists as three to eight—now they were but as three to thirteen. So much for the efficiency of an Establishment in propagating pure and undefiled religion! That Church possessed a machinery of instruction and proselytism consisting of 16,000 benefices, held by 2,207 priests and curates, while its actual adherents, Episcopalian Protestants, did not exceed 800,000! Fairly distributed, each benefice would contain some 230 individuals, or about 90 families; yet the return presented to Parliament showed there were 40 parishes in which there were no Protestants at all! The revenues of this Church, like all matters of ecclesiastical finance, were very difficult to ascertain; but as tithes were commuted to the amount of £665,000 under that Act by which a fourth of the tithe was transferred to the landlords, and the clergy had several other lucrative sources of income, the whole revenue must exceed one million annually. Mr. Kingsley read several extracts from Lord John Russell's celebrated book, relative to the Irish Church, which excited much amusement, and concluded a long and eloquent speech amidst loud applause.

A collection was then made, and the Secretary announced the following among other sums:—Samuel Morley, Esq., £10 10s.; J. M. Webb, Esq., £5; William Edwards, Esq., £10; W. R. Spicer, Esq., £5; Edward Swaine, Esq., £5; Thomas Thompson, Esq., £5; Dr. Epps, subscription of £5 increased to £10.

Edward Miall, Esq., then rose, and was received with repeated rounds of applause. He said: Ladies and gentlemen, the character of this meeting is just after my own heart. It has been drawn together by no exciting circumstances, but, as I apprehend, a simple attachment to the principles embodied in this Association [hear]. It indicates, not only an intelligent apprehension of the truths put before it, but also a growing earnestness, auguring good things for the future [cheers]. We have had larger meetings, but we have never had, in my judgment, a more powerful one. We have had crowds gathered together under the influence of some exciting incident or question connected with the State Church and its history, or perhaps drawn by an attractive name; but here we have heart, power, determination to carry out the great principles embodied in our Association [cheers]. I shall direct your attention to some of the passing circumstances indicating the future progress of this cause. I would, however, before doing so, impress upon you the fact of the unchangeable character of State-Churchism. There are many persons who maintain, that the principal object which will be gained by our perpetual agitation of this question will be the purification and improvement of that machinery which is now, under the guidance of the State, ostensibly devoted to the work of religious instruction. I do not believe it possible, though statesmen themselves should be desirous of it, though our clergymen should regard it as "consummation devoutly to be wished," and though the whole country should in some respects regard the change to be practicable—I do not believe it possible, in the nature of things, that State-Churchism can improve in its character [hear, hear], or that it will ever grow wise, any more than the Papal Government of Rome will ever grow liberal [loud cheers]. I do not attribute this to the character of the men, but I ascribe it to the nature of the system itself. State-Churchism cannot be represented by a single person. It is a succession of short generations. Every officer of that Church, every dignitary of that Church, every clergyman of that Church, may be said to have simply a life-interest in the system as it is, and, consequently, he has no sense of its imperfections in his mind; and no care with regard to the future consequences of his acts will greatly influence him with regard to the use of the power put into his hands [hear]. Hence we find, even under the enlightenment of the present day, and with the public eye closely scrutinising all the movements of Churchmen, there is just the same rapacity, just the same injustice, absurdity, and unblushing shamelessness in the perpetration of jobs, as ever there could have been in the days of Charles II. [loud cheers]. The thing cannot alter in this respect—being a constant succession of life-interests, every one picking up as much as possible for himself, and leaving the future to take care of itself. One remarkable illustration of this is to be found in a recent appointment. I understand, that the new Bishop of Llandaff is very closely connected with the family clique which at present rules the destinies of this country. It might have been imagined that this was an opportunity in which public opinion might be brought to act upon the Church to adapt it to the spirit of the age. It might have been imagined that our Ministers who were so anxious to enlighten the darkness of the Principality, and who despatched Commissioners to rake up facts, or fictions [hear, hear]—to illustrate the barbarism so close to our neighbourhood—I say, it might have been supposed that our rulers who took so deep an interest in the Welch character, and wished to raise it to a level with the English—regarding, as they do, a bishop to be so greatly the spring of all spiritual energy, that they have appointed a bishop even in Jerusalem, where, perhaps, there numbers not two score of Christian converts—would have seized upon this occasion to send down a bishop who should make some impression upon Welch Dissent [hear]. But Lord John does not regard this as such an opportunity; he knows that his time is short [loud cheers]. The future is not within his reach; and he has friends about him who have served him, and whom he wishes in turn to serve; and, ere he passes away from that public life which he has so greatly adorned [derisive cheers]—which he has so vividly illustrated [hear]—he wishes to do that which he will have no opportunity of doing when once he has stepped from the eminence to which he has been exalted. He therefore appoints as a bishop, a friend, but one utterly unsuitable, if public report is right, for the purposes of the Establishment in Wales. This is just an illustration of the whole system. Lord John is a friend of the Church, and perhaps there is not a more devoted adherent of the ecclesiastical system, as it now exists, than he. An opportunity comes before him of doing the Church some service—of popularizing it in the minds of the people—what does he do? The temptation is too strong to make the most of his life-interest, and he seizes the opportunity, leaving to future Prime Ministers to carry out the patriotic intention of adapting the dignitaries of the Church to the wants of the people [hear]. We live in times of great quietness—of some dulness in the political world, as well as the ecclesiastical. I might tell you a secret about we gentlemen of the press, if you would not let it go further [laughter]—that there never was a Parliamentary recess through which we have passed in which there has been such a difficulty of finding topics upon which to instruct the public mind as the present. But, notwithstanding this, there are several indications scattered through the present aspect of affairs, leading us to expect an energetic struggle by and by [hear]. In the first place, let me refer to that which has been already so ably put before you, and which is embodied in the closing sentiment of the resolution—the Irish Church [hear]. Now, looking at what is passing before us, I should say that the Church of Ireland is doomed [cheers]. Its time is come. It may be a question of a year or two longer or shorter, but, depend upon it, the public judgment has gone forth with regard to the Irish Church, that it cannot possibly be sustained; sustained, I say, even by all the physical force which Government can bring to bear [cheers]. Just look at the position in which that Church is placed. It was regarded twenty years ago with feelings of detestation—not affecting the Church or its doctrines; but affecting the position in which it was placed with regard to the great majority of the Irish people. There were strong feelings then agitating the public mind; there was a disposition then to get rid of the evil, and, as you have been already told, the Whigs were great Church reformers. We all remember the debates which used to take place upon that exciting subject, and how the very balance of power in the legislature turned generally upon some Irish ecclesiastical question. It was evident, then, that there must be a change of system, in order to preserve the Establishment there. There has been an attempt ever since then on the part of the statesmen of the day to save the Irish Church, by paying the Romish priesthood. It was their last card, and they were determined to play it. It was necessary to preserve the glorious institutions of the country that all parties should be equally dealt with. The cry, therefore, of religious equality was raised by the Whigs, insisted upon by the Whigs, reiterated by the Whigs; and for what purpose? That all sects might be brought under the pay of the Government. They have been frustrated; they see now that it is impossible; their last card has been played, and it has not turned up a trump [laughter]. They will not admit now that the Irish Church can be usefully reformed. Lord John Russell will stand up and say, that she has no more money than her exigencies require; that her income, on the whole, cannot be regarded as an extravagant one; and he and Sir James Graham, both representatives of large aristocratic parties, are agreed in this—that the Church of Ireland must stand in all its integrity. The sincere friends of the people have seen at last that they have been dealing with treacherous friends, and they feel that there is no alternative but to let the Church of Ireland stand as it is, or abolish it outright. Mr. Roebuck, respecting whose policy we have had occasion sometimes to differ, is, however, I believe, fully and thoroughly enlightened as to the Whig policy; he knows the grossness of the wrong and injustice inflicted upon Ireland by the Church Establishment, and I may state it—not upon his personal authority, but upon authority which I am not at all afraid to have impugned—that it is his intention to place upon the Minute-book of the House of Commons, at the very commencement of the next session, "notice of motion on the subject, which will go upon the broad principle of religious equality, as we should interpret it [loud cheers]. Depend upon it, when it comes to that, whatever dulness may have pervaded the recess, there will be life enough in the session. ["Hear," and laughter.] Were we to call a meeting in this place, which probably we shall, or in Drury-lane Theatre, in order to give expression to your mind

and feeling with regard to the connexion between the Church and State in Ireland, I feel perfectly assured that the hands of Mr. Roebuck will be strengthened, that you will not desert him in the struggle into which he is about to plunge; and that, inasmuch as he will have to grapple with the whole strength of the aristocracy, the people will not fail to be at his side—[loud cheers]—and thereby to give unmistakeable expression of their feeling, not only in the metropolis, but in every considerable town in the empire. It is our most earnest desire, not in a sectarian sense, but upon the broadest principles of justice to our fellow-men, so to imbue the public mind with right sentiments upon this question, that whenever Mr. Roebuck's notice is placed upon the books of the House, there should go forth clouds of petitions, intimating your heartfelt sympathy with him in his opposition to wrong [renewed cheers]. I feel perfectly convinced that he will find the country rise up at his bidding and declare that that injustice shall for ever cease [loud cheers]. I am generally tolerably calm in my own feelings and dispositions, but I must confess that whenever I listen to speeches respecting the Establishment in Ireland, yes, and almost I may say the Establishment in this country—[hear]—whenever I listen to speeches strongly and strikingly bringing out the facts of the case, I always begin to writhe with indignation [cheers]. It is not indignation against Lord J. Russell and his crew, nor against the Tory party and what they have done; but the thought which comes over me, and oppresses me most is, what fools are we people to let them do it [great cheering]. How did it come to pass, that we stood by and let them do it? How was it that we did not, in all the might and majesty of a people, who knows not only what is freedom but what is justice, go up to the Cabinet or the Legislature, and say—"We are determined not to be trifled with any longer—we will have no treachery here; for if this House does not carry into effect our wishes, based on justice, we will do with this House, not forcibly but peacefully, what Cromwell did before us" [immense applause]. And this is what we must do. But I will not be diverted, strong as is the temptation, from the topic to which your attention is directed, to speak of the necessity of a Parliamentary change [hear]—but this I may say in passing, that until we have a Parliamentary change, or, rather, until we have accomplished a change in the constituency—[cheers]—I do not believe that any very great change or progress will be made externally and legislatively in the question we have at heart. There is one point connected with the Irish Church to which I will direct your attention, especially as it is a point so frequently dealt with upon wrong principles by our own friends. We compare the number of Irish people who are of the Roman Catholic persuasion with the number of Protestants in that country, more especially those connected with the Episcopal Church, and we say: What a terrible injustice it is for the few to spoil the many. Undoubtedly it is the case; but let us banish from our minds the thought, that numbers have anything to do with the case [hear]. It is not injustice because the many are plundered, but because plunder is injustice [cheers]. One man may plunder many, and yet not commit so sensible an injustice as if the many plundered one. The merest minority which is trampled upon has the same right, and the stronger reason to complain, as the largest majority when they are oppressed and tyrannized over by the few. It is quite as unjust in our case, that we should have to pay to the alien Establishment, as that the Roman Catholics of Ireland should have to pay to the same [hear, hear]. We therefore take up the case upon the broad principle of justice between man and man, and we say, "what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander"—[laughter]—and that it is impossible to argue this question except altogether irrespective of the numbers involved. We wish this especially to be borne in mind by our friends, because we, who are now going to make the sally upon one of the fortresses of the system, do not intend to stop when we have razed it to the ground, for that which applies to the Irish Establishment applies with equal force to the English, and we must wrestle with the principle which lies at the bottom of both, and enlighten the public mind as to what is involved in that principle—[hear]—for if we come to the question of numbers, when the struggle comes with the English Establishment, we shall be altogether at fault. I look with some hope to another sign of the times; I allude to recent events, which I will mention with some delicacy, for I am not in the habit of interfering with other denominations in connexion with this Association; but I cannot but regard recent events which have taken place in an ecclesiastical body—an active, earnest, and successful ecclesiastical body, not connected with the State, in this country—by which three of its ministers have been expelled, and by which a considerable degree of agitation has been excited, but with considerable hope [loud cheers]. I say nothing about the rights of the question involved in that controversy; this is not the place for so doing; but I do say this, that the Methodist body, considering what are its principles, among whom it has laboured, where has been its greatest successes, the obstacles which have been thrown in its way from the commencement of its career, may be regarded as naturally antagonistic to the State ecclesiastical system [hear]. It came into existence to diffuse spirituality into that which was spiritually dead, and, consequently, cannot be naturally, and, in the reason of things, in strict alliance or sympathy with that system which tramples upon spirituality, and which, in their own history, has been their most malignant opponent [cheers]. Now, I say, that it is, at all events, a most extraordinary fact, that this large body of people, feeling strongly, and earnestly intent upon their work, have never yet given public and decided expression to their feelings and their judgments with regard to the State Church [hear]—or wherever that has been the case, through the medium of their organs, it has generally been given in favour of, rather than in opposition to, the system. Now, I believe that to be an unnatural state of things [hear]. I cannot believe that to be in accordance with the views which naturally must be produced in the minds of those men, if not biassed by their position or interests; and I naturally ask how it is that this comes to pass, that an entire denomination, probably thinking, or at all events having strong reason to think in one way on this question, have never given any judgment at all, or if they have been heard it has been on the other side? [hear.] I believe that there is something, however—I know not what it is—which can wield that body and manage it to purposes not in accordance with the sympathies of the people at large [hear]. Well, now I rejoice in any event by which so large a portion of the community will be led to inquire, "Why is it that we are kept in the dark?" I rejoice that these men are at last assuming the attitude of men [cheers]—and whereas their opinion has been hitherto stifled, or at least the public expression of it, I rejoice that they have been provoked to put themselves into a position in which I will defy any future power, of whatever character it may be, again to bring them entirely under bondage [loud cheers]. And what is the consequence of this? That expression of their feeling which goes forth against the oppression and tyranny in their own body, will burst forth presently with regard to the State Church [renewed cheers]. They will now speak what they think about it, and this is all we ask and all we want [hear, hear]. We have no fear of the Methodists if the Methodists will speak the feelings of their own hearts [cheers]. They will be with us anon I feel perfectly persuaded; and however they may have to struggle for the full development of their liberty, I still believe that there beats in their bosoms sufficient British blood, and that there reigns in their hearts sufficient Christian principle, to induce, nay, to compel them, having once taken up the attribute of freemen, to maintain it for ever [loud applause]. There is one more thing I wish to mention, and that is, the present position of the English Establishment. The Bishop of Exeter, I have felt it necessary to warn our friends, is not a member of this Association [laughter]. I have had several letters proposing that honorary membership should be conferred upon him as having done, for the elucidation of our principles, far more than all our lecturers put together [hear]. The Bishop has placed the Church in this position—that she must ask the State what she is to believe and what she is to teach [hear]. It so happens, that in the formularies of that Church, there are doctrines stated in one part which seem to be verbally and explicitly opposed to doctrines in another [hear]. And there are some parties in that Church which teach the doctrines which they think are sustained by the Bible, whilst others inculcate those which sustain by the power of the priesthood. There has been a struggle between these two parties, and the Bishop believing with those who hold up the power of the clergy, has put forth all his natural energy and decision of character, and actually contested with the Crown the right of presenting a certain clergyman to a living because he entertained opinions different from his own. The Crown, consequently, has been obliged to insist upon the instalment of its own nominee; the Bishop demurs, the case goes before the Ecclesiastical Court, and Sir H. Jenner Fust—a layman [hear], a learned civilian—has to decide for this venerable Establishment, descended from the apostles—the only true Church of Christ in this kingdom, and the only power to whom is given by God himself the exclusive right to teach all the people [hear, hear]—this Church is obliged to take the interpretation of its own creed and laws from the mouth of a layman, and Sir H. J. Fust tells her that he has nothing to do with what is in Scripture—that the question does not rest upon the truth or error of the articles in dispute, but that the real questions at issue are, What saith the law? and, What did the law intend when it took into partnership the Church of England? [cheers.] There is an appeal against his judgment, which, I believe, is thoroughly correct as regards the real position of the Church; and it has gone up to the Judicial Committee of the House of Lords, and will be decided in a few months. There can hardly be a question as to how it will be decided; lawyers revere law, and will stand by it, whatever may be the consequences. I can imagine with what self-sacrificing heroism Lord Brougham will defy the whole world, if he can only plant his foot upon some principle of statute law ["hear" and laughter]. He will do it, and I believe the doctrine will be established as confirmed by Sir H. J. Fust. What then? We shall then have not one Baptist Noel; but I imagine a very considerable body, both clerical and lay, will come forth and wash their hands of the whole system [loud cheers]. I do not indulge in any extravagant expectations—there may be but few—they may have been so penetrated with the spirit of the system, that they may not see it to be their duty to protest against doctrines which they regard as abominable; still I think the probability is on the other side of the question, and that we shall have a great disruption south of the Tweed. Whether they become Voluntaries in creed or not, they will be in fact; and whether they oppose State-Churchism or not, they will protest against the system developed at present in this country [cheers.] I care not in what other system they believe; pull this system down, and I will defy you to build up another [hear, hear]. On all these accounts, then, I believe we shall have a thoroughly earnest time come on. Let us proceed cheerily, heartily, manfully, and prayerfully. Let us remember our dependence upon Him for the liberation of whose kingdom we are professedly at work; and while we throw into this question all the religious earnestness and energy which a conviction of his truth, and the importance of the subject, should excite; let us at the same time remember, that we must be wise as well as zealous; that we must go with every movement that sympathizes with our own, based upon principles of justice [cheers]. Let us show ourselves, not merely large-hearted, but large-minded men, ready to promote the power of the people in whatever direction that power may be promoted; so that, when they have gained the ascendency, which cannot be retained from them for long, they may be fully instructed, and equally disposed to go forward and join us in the accomplishment of our special work, and peacefully, without resentment or indignation, with a due regard to the interests of all parties, and the claims of justice, separate for ever the Church and the State [loud applause].

The resolution was then put, and carried unanimously.

Thanks having been voted to the Chairman, the meeting separated.

[The *Church and State Gazette* refers to the above meeting after this fashion:—"British Anti-State-Church Association. — The members of this republican society held their first winter meeting for the year in an *infidel temple* in Finsbury. The principal speakers were Dissenting preachers who, with characteristic impertinence, presumed to say how a Church with which they are not connected should be reduced to the level of a conventicle. Some of the speakers declared that, if the union between Church and State were dissolved, the former would flourish all the more extensively. We are sure that, if these republican gentlemen thought so, they would be the last to advocate a dissolution of the union. We trust that the Throne and the Church will remain in their united glory long after their republican enemies have sunk into oblivion." The editor evidently thinks that no trash is too disgusting to *his* readers!]

THE CATHEDRAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

(From the *Reformer's Almanack.*)

If Christianity had not been founded upon a rock against which the gates of hell shall not prevail, such advocacy as that of cathedral chapters, has been, might have overwhelmed it.—*Rev. Robert Whiston, M. A., Head Master of Rochester Cathedral Grammar School.*

It is useless, nay, mischievous, to disguise what all the world knows—that cathedrals, with their richly-endowed canonries, are mainly subservient not to the godliness of the dioceses, but to the worldliness of the diocesans; that in them bishops raised to the bench through family connexion or political interest, find the means of providing for their families and hangers on, of securing to them the continued enjoyment of that luxurious and worldly style of living to which they have become inured under the roof of the episcopal palace.—*John Bull* (*Church Paper*) *Sept.* 30, 1848.

It is impossible to give, in a small space, anything approaching to a complete view of the corruptions and evils existing in connexion with "the Church as by law established," for their name is legion. The *Reformer's Almanack* of last year furnished some important particulars on the subjects of Church property, episcopal incomes, patronage, pluralism, and non-residence — particulars which prove the State Church to be the most extravagant, and, in proportion to its "means and appliances," most ineffective of all our public institutions. The present chapter will furnish evidence of the grievous lack of integrity exhibited by the cathedral clergy in the fulfilment of their trusts,* and serve to show how little has been, and is likely to be, achieved by measures of ecclesiastical reform carried out by ecclesiastics themselves.

The creation or reconstruction of the cathedral establishments was the work of Henry VIII., after the suppression of the monasteries; and their object, as stated in the preamble to the charter, was, to the end that "youth might be liberally trained, old age fostered with things necessary for living, and that liberal largeness of alms to the poor in Christ, and reparations of roads and bridges, and other offices of piety, running over from them, might thence flow abroad far and wide to all the neighbouring places, to the glory of Almighty God, and the common welfare and happiness of the subjects of the realm"—provisions indicating that they were intended for benevolent, rather than directly religious, purposes. The management of them was committed to bodies of the clergy, styled deans and chapters, the application of the endowments being at the same time specially provided for. But the framers of the statutes, otherwise minute in their enactments, appear not to have anticipated an increase in the value of money or of the estates; while they also omitted to provide for the appropriation of surplus revenues. The result may be briefly told. The deans and chapters continue to pay the subordinate officials the sum fixed by Henry and Elizabeth, and

* The facts are taken from a pamphlet, full of curious and important information, entitled "Cathedral Trusts and their Fulfilment." By the Rev. Robert Whiston, M.A., Head Master of the Cathedral Grammar School, at Rochester. Mr. Whiston is carrying on a legal war with the Dean and Chapter of Rochester, to compel them to observe the cathedral statutes.

divide among themselves the large surplus arising from the increase of the revenues, or where they have augmented the allowances, the increase has been out of all proportion to that which they have allotted to themselves. Thus, in 1545, the Dean of Rochester received an income of £100, the six prebendaries £20 each, and the six minor canons £40 each; but now the dean has £1,426, each prebendary £680, and the two senior minor canons —but £30 each; although the prebendaries do duty during two months only of the year, while the minor canons, according to the Bishop of London, "do the greater part of the duty in all cathedrals."

The stipends of the choristers, who do duty twice a day all the year, have been raised from £3 6s. 8d. to £9 10s. and £14 6s. 8d., and those of the singing men from £6 11s. 10d. to £50—but then, instead of dining at "the common table," which was to be provided for them, they have to engage in other occupations (contrary to the founders' intentions), in order to obtain a dinner at all.

Nor is this all, for the dean and chapter have suppressed numerous minor offices, and discontinued payments, involving charges exceeding by more than 10 per cent. the allowances originally assigned to five prebendaries. As much was allowed to the repair of highways and bridges as to one prebendary, and a similar sum was to be given as alms to the poor; but while the prebendaries now receive their £680, the roads are repaired and the poor maintained by the rate-payers.

So at Canterbury. The founder provided that a minor canon should have one quarter of the income of a prebend; instead of which the minor canons receive but £80, and the prebendaries £900 or £1,000. The prebendaries had but five times as much as the lay-clerks, and twelve times as much as the choristers; whereas they now have twenty-two times as much as the lay-clerks, and 116 times as much as the choristers. The schoolmaster, who teaches fifty boys all the year, formerly received half as much as the prebendary; while the prebendary, who is described by Cranmer as "commonly neither a learner nor a teacher, *but a good viander*," now receives nine times as much as he for two months' services out of twelve. At Ely the pay of a *minor* canon has been increased from £10 to £22 10s., but that of a *canon* from £20 to £632.

Another of the "money-catching devices"* of the deans and chapters has been the division among themselves of the fines received on the renewal of Church leases—often very large—in direct violation of the statutes which provide that they "shall go to the common use of the Church, and not be converted to the private benefit of the dean and chapter, or of any of them."

But it is in relation to education—the education of the poor and middle classes—that the capitular bodies have been guilty of the grossest breaches of trust. Henry VIII. founded the cathedrals mainly "to the intent that children might be brought up in learning, and clerks nourished in the universities." For this purpose the most careful and liberal provision was made, and the most minute and weighty injunctions laid upon the managing bodies. But these munificent intentions of the founder have been in nearly all cases disregarded. Deans and chapters have put into their own pockets the increased revenues, which they were bound in honour to appropriate to poor scholars and students, and the cathedral establishments have, as a consequence, virtually ceased to be educational institutions. This will be seen at a glance from the following table, containing the comparative expenses of the cathedral grammar-schools, and their own receipts in 1542, and in 1834: †—

CATHEDRALS.	Expenses of grammar schools per annum.		Net receipts of Deans and Chapters per annum.	
	In 1542.	Average of for seven years ending 1834.	In 1542	Average of for seven years ending 1834.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£
Canterbury	230 0 0	182 2 6	782	9850‡
Bristol	20 0 0	65 14 0	220	3382
Carlisle	13 6 8	20 0 0	209	3902§
Chester	131 6 8	114 16 0	220	1067
Durham	76 13 4	340 2 6	674	32,160
Ely	104 13 4	40 19 0	280	6418
Gloucester	20 0 0	36 7 10	220	4027
Christ Church, Oxford		30 0 0	260	14,736
Peterborough	78 0 0	82 19 0	220	4401
Rochester	99 18 0	126 13 1	220	5511
Winchester			579	9139
Worcester	136 12 8	240 7 10	333	7748
Westminster	192 0 0	1397 6 1	571	17,555

It will be observed that while, with scarcely an exemption, none of the stipends have been increased with the increase of revenues, in some instances they have even been diminished. Thus the poor scholars at Canterbury were to have £4, and the prebendaries £40; whereas, the former now get but £1 8s. 4d., and the latter 710 times as much! At Worcester the £2 13s. 4d. allowed to each boy has been cut down to *five shillings and ten pence*, while the late dean's income was raised from £100 to £1,486 11s. 9d., and that of each of the prebendaries from £20 to £626 3s. 1d. The dean and chapter, instead of having twenty foundation scholars, have, during some years, had but five, and even one, they receiving but £1 each, instead of £2 13s. 4d. The Dean and Chapter of Ely, who were allowed by their founder for their grammar school £104 13s. 4d., and for themselves £280 7s. 6d., from 1827 to 1834, cut down the grammar-school allowances to £40 19s., and raised their own to £6,418 6s. 7d.; and yet in 1834 they, with a view to stave off reform, had the effrontery to declare that they had learned to regard the "permanence of their establishment in efficiency and dignity, with feelings of far deeper interest than their own personal vested rights"!! The capitular bodies at Rochester, Canterbury, Worcester, Durham, Ely, and Peterborough, are enjoined by their statutes to *maintain*, as well as educate, a certain number of scholars, but this they have long ceased to do.

Thus has the Poor Man's Church robbed the poor, and "the instructress of the people" fraudulently withheld from them the means of instruction. And the offenders are "dignified and beneficed clergymen, who solicit charitable contributions for other schools from those whom they wrong, and who, after reminding their congregations, week by week, from their cathedral pulpits, of the strict and solemn account which we must all one day give before the judgment seat of Christ, and exhorting them, almost in the same breath, to pray for all seminaries of sound learning and religious education, go with subtlety and take away from their own school the founder's blessing, and deny to their neighbour's children their birthright and inheritance."—*(Rev. Robert Whiston.)* They have done this, too, in violation of their solemn oaths, "on the sacred and holy gospels of God," to "keep *all and every one* of the statutes" of the founder, and to "take care that they shall be studiously observed by others." Yet when Parliament proposed to reform the cathedral establishments, they protested against the interference on the plea that the obligation of these very oaths "was deeply felt, and their sanctity revered;"‖ and afterwards, with hypocrisy probably never surpassed, addressed the Ecclesiastical Commissioners in these terms:—"We conclude by *solemnly adjuring* the Commissioners to dispose of the Church's lands, for *Jesus' sake, as the donors intended;* let neither friends nor flatterers beguile you to do otherwise; and put a stop to the approaching ruin of the Church, *as you expect comfort at the last day!*" ¶

The public have also to bear in mind, that these Deans and Chapters, who are thus guilty of "taking from one what is his, and giving it to another whose it is not," are, for all practical purposes, useless bodies. The cathedral establishments augment the incomes of plethoric pluralists, and furnish handsome residences for the aristocratic clergy; while the cathedral towns are, it is notorious, among the most immoral in the country, the cathedral congregations miserably small, and the neighbouring clergy the worst paid and hardest worked in the Establishment. Let the people, then, undismayed by the hypocritical cry of "sacrilege" raised by interested clerics, fall back upon the charter of Henry VIII., which declares, that the cathedral endowments were to be employed for the promotion of "the *common* welfare and happiness of *the subjects of the realm;*" and then, "Deans and Chapters may repose a few years longer in their stalls, unshorn of a single item of dignity or revenue; but, by and by, reform will come upon them as a strong man armed, and will take from them their armour wherein they trusted, and divide the spoil."—*Bishop of London (!)* July 30th, 1840.

* Archbishop Parker.

† This is the latest return. Since 1834 the expenses of the schools at Rochester, Durham, and Westminster, have been increased, and the incomes of the deans appointed since 1840 somewhat reduced.

‡ For three years, ending 1831, £14,377.

§ For three years, ending 1831, £4,809.

‖ Memorial of the Chapters of England, July 19, 1836.

¶ Memorial of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury in 1836.

SEIZURE OF A WIDOW'S GOODS FOR CHURCH-RATES.

On Monday, the 15 inst., at Southport, Lancashire, six mahogany chairs, and one patent easy-chair, of the value of six or seven pounds, the property of Mrs. Marsh, were seized for a church-rate of 1s. 10½d. On Tuesday week, the sale took place at the Mart. The day was excessively rainy, but a numerous company assembled to witness the proceedings. After a statement of the case had been made, and the conduct of the inspector of police and that of the auctioneer had received a merited tribute of praise—the former for the delicate manner in which he had performed a disagreeable duty, and the latter for declaring that he would not receive a single farthing for selling—the sale commenced.

Mr. Lewis then stated that he was one of a party who had engaged that the property of the widow should be restored to her entire, and with this object in view, he would bid for it. He did so; and there being no other bidder, it was knocked down to him, and the sale concluded. Three times three cheers were then given to the inspector and the auctioneer, and with such hearty good-will, that the Mart rang again with the repeated hurrahs.

But there are a few facts in connexion with this sale which ought to be known:—

1st. Various individuals in Southport, and some of them *not* Dissenters, have not paid their rate. Some have not paid a church-rate since they became inhabitants of the place. What principle guided in the selection of this widow? Was it *justice?*

2nd. This church-rate victim had not, before being summoned, refused to pay the rate. She did not see the collector when he called, being engaged in serving up dinner for her visitors. It was not until after the summons had been served upon her that she was led to give that attention to the subject which resulted in the conviction, that to pay a compulsory rate in support of religion would be a violation of her duty to God. Perhaps the churchwardens may say, "Our collector told us a different tale." Perhaps he did and on his report they proceeded to extremities. But ought they not to have called for the rate themselves? Possibly, there was no legal obligation to do this, but they are the chosen officers of a Christian church, engaged in the performance of a religious duty; it is therefore to be presumed that they are religious men; and seeing that the very essence of all religion is love, were they not morally bound to employ every means of persuasion before resorting to the civil magistrate, and asking him to smite the widow with his keen-edged sword? Even a State-churchman ought to have done this.

3rd. In refusing to pay the rate after being summoned, the widow rested solely on the ground that all such rates are diametrically opposed to the genius of the gospel, and that to pay them when such is the conviction of the mind is to commit a great moral wrong, the tendency of which must be to render the conscience callous, to blunt the moral feelings, and ultimately to destroy all perception of difference between right and wrong.

Is not the State Church, by her exactions, by her attempts to bribe and force tender consciences, producing amongst the community, to an alarming extent, that indifference to principle, in things deemed little, which is sure to extend itself to the most important matters, and which cannot but be productive of hypocrisy and crime? Ought not conscience to be respected?

Is not the State Church rich enough to sustain herself? Is not the rectory of North Meols wealthy enough to keep the parish church in the small village of Churchtown in repair, to wash the surplice of the officiating minister, to provide bread and wine for the Lord's table, and other contingencies, without forcing its way into widows' houses, and robbing the fatherless and the widow of the very articles by means of which they obtain their subsistence?

The following letter has been addressed to the rector, the Rev. C. Hesketh:—

REV. SIR,—You have this morning seized the goods of a poor widow for church-rates—a widow who is beloved by the poor of the neighbourhood for her active efforts to promote their welfare. Will this act, think you, redound to the honour of religion? Will it advantage your Church? Will it add to your own peace of mind? You have commenced a war of agitation, which will not soon cease. I shall call a public meeting on the subject, and have no doubt that a large amount of sympathy will be enlisted on behalf of an oppressed disciple of Jesus, whose property, to the amount of six or seven pounds, has been taken for a rate of a few pence. Over my head, too, a warrant of distress has been suspended ever since the 6th of July, since which time I have been in daily expectation of a visit from your friends. Was it gracious to play with our feelings so long? You had us in your power, and you would make us feel that you could lay the crushing paw upon us at any time. Well, in relation to one of us, it is done! Some one, it is said, has paid my rate. Would that I knew who. But it is of little consequence, as I cannot allow one of the members of my church to suffer for conscience' sake without taking the same steps as if my own goods had been spoiled. I trust, Sir, that you will be present at the sale of this poor widow's goods; it will be a feast for your soul; it may furnish you with a theme for your next Sabbath's discourse; it may, perhaps, awaken the still, small voice within your breast; at any rate, you will see how deeply she is beloved. I write to you as a minister of the Lord Jesus Christ, and ask how you will meet your Master in the great day, with the consciousness that you have persecuted one whom he loves, and who is showing every day how willing she is to spend and be spent for him. I speak of this as your act, because it is well known that the churchwardens do nothing without your orders, and it is said they have been waiting for your final decision. A word from your lips in disapproval, and this deed had not been done. Had the objection to pay not been a strictly conscientious one, I should not have moved in this matter; but I feel that you ought to have respected the conscientious scruples of those who have never been forward in agitations of any kind, and not to have procured a warrant against them, which, had not their goods been sufficient to meet the demand, adjudges that their bodies "be committed to the House of Correction at Kirkdale for the space of one calendar month." Hoping that you will even yet, by retracing your steps, spare religion this outrage and not open the mouths of infidels to blaspheme,

I am, Rev. Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN EGAN MILLSON.

The Rev. C. Hesketh, Southport.

DARTFORD.—A public meeting of the Anti-state-church Association was held in the large room of the Eight Bells, in this town, on Friday evening last, at which Mr. Kingsley and the secretary were present. The Rev. W. Smith presided, and the Rev. E. S. Pryce, of Gravesend, and Rev. I. Neville, also took part. The last-named gentleman said that when the Association was first formed, he had a very ill opinion of it, being, as he admitted, ignorant of its real character.

KENT.—Mr. Kingsley and the Rev. D. Katterns are to address meetings at Ramsgate, Margate, Deal, and Dover, next week.

THE SEE OF LLANDAFF.—Dr. Ollivant is to be nominated by the Crown to this bishopric. The doctor is Prebendary of Brecon, Canon of St. David's, Regius Professor of Divinity, Cambridge, and Rector of Somersham, Huntingdonshire. He was formerly vice-president of Lampeter College,

in which many of the Welsh clergy have been educated. Though not a native of Wales, Dr. Ollivant must be, from his former position and from his long intercourse with the principality, thoroughly conversant with the Welsh language.—*Daily News.*

Ecclesiastical Affairs in Canada.—It is a remarkable fact that nearly *Four Hundred Petitions* were presented to the Legislature, during last session, to have the whole of the Reserves applied to general education and the Rectories abolished.—*Toronto Examiner.*

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Recognition Services were held on Tuesday, October 23rd, at Salem chapel, in connexion with the settlement of the Rev. David Jones, B.A., late of Stepney College, as pastor of the Baptist church, Folkestone. In the morning an introductory discourse was delivered by the Rev. E. S. Pryce, B.A., of Gravesend. The confession of faith was received by the Rev. John Clark, of Folkestone; the recognition prayer was offered by the Rev. Richard Pryce, late of Coate, Oxon; the charge was delivered by the Rev. John Aldis, of Maze Pond, London. In the evening a sermon was preached to the church and congregation by the Rev. H. H. Dobney, of Maidstone. The devotional part of the services were conducted by the Rev. T. Clark and the Rev. — James, of Ashford; the Rev. T. Brook, of Broadstairs; and the Rev. R. Blessley, of Folkestone.

New Tabernacle, Old-street Road.—The following services connected with the pastoral settlement of the Rev. Isaac Vaughan took place on Tuesday, the 23rd of October. The Rev. C. Dukes, M.A., commenced by reading appropriate scriptures and prayer; the Rev. J. C. Gallaway, M.A., asked the usual questions; the Rev. W. Brock offered the ordination prayer; the Rev. George Smith, of Poplar, addressed the charge to the minister; the address to the church was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Cox, of Hackney; and the Rev. W. Tyler offered the concluding prayer. The Revs. J. De Kewn Williams, of Tottenham; Ebenezer Davies, of Berbice; G. Wilkins; and Joseph Maitland, Esq., took part in the services. A letter, of which the following is an extract, was read from Dr. Campbell, who was also present on the occasion:—"I am anxious, very anxious, that for once, at least, in the history of gospel diffusion and chapel multiplication, whether by secession or otherwise, an illustration should be furnished of perfect cordiality between the old establishment and the new, as represented by you and me. This is due to truth, and due to the spirit of the age. You and I owe it as an example to the City and the empire; and on my part, assuredly, there shall be no failure. In our teeming locality, there is abundant room for you and me. My pastoral charge is twice as large as it ought to be for the comfortable and efficient oversight of one man; and I hail your advent with special pleasure, as aiding me in the maintenance of the war against Popery, Puseyism, infidelity, and sin. With every assurance, then, of fraternal esteem, I remain, your neighbour, friend, and brother, J. Campbell.—The Rev. J. Vaughan."

The Rev. J. W. Phair, of Little Hadham, Herts, has accepted a cordial and unanimous invitation from the Congregational church at Great Wakering, Essex, to become their pastor. On Lord's-day, October 21st, the Rev. C. B. Holder welcomed the new minister as his successor, and took part in the devotional exercises of the morning and afternoon, when the Rev. J. W. Phair was received by the church and congregation as their pastor. In the evening, the Rev. C. B. Holder preached his farewell sermon to a numerous and deeply-affected audience.

The Case of Lola Montes.—At Marlborough-street Police-office, on Wednesday, Mr. Bingham made an order that Messrs. Davies, solicitors, the bail of Lola Montes, should pay to the Crown the amount of their sureties — £1,000. Notice of appeal was given.

Expected Arrival of Kossuth at Southampton.—Letters from Malta by the overland mail are anxiously expected, as it is believed that they will announce the interesting intelligence that Louis Kossuth, the celebrated Hungarian leader, is on board the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer "Sultan," from Constantinople, bound for Southampton. We are very glad to hear that it is the intention of his worship the Mayor to receive the illustrious exile in his official capacity, and present him with an address from the Corporation, should he arrive during his mayoralty; and if afterwards, we have no doubt so praiseworthy and generous an intention will be carried into effect by his successor. The "Sultan" is expected to arrive in Southampton about the 6th of next month.—*Hants Independent.*

Sir John Franklin and the Arctic Expedition—The Lords of the Admiralty received, on Saturday afternoon, communications from Dundee, dated Oct. 26th inst., of the arrival of the whaling ship "Advice," Captain Penny, from Davies Straits, in the roads off that port the night previous. Up to the departure of the vessel, eight weeks since, Capt. Penny had been in communication with the natives, but could not obtain the slightest information of the Arctic Expedition. Another whaler, the "St. Andrew," had also arrived at Aberdeen, which had had a quick passage from the Straits in five weeks. She was unable to gain any tidings.—*Weekly Chronicle.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

ABRIDGMENT OF BUSINESS HOURS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

Dear Sir,—Many are the signs of improvement in all parts of society on which the thoughtful mind dwells; but there are none of more importance than that which aims at the shortening of business hours. Mammon has had his devotees and his human sacrifices long enough. So vast have been the evils arising from the worship of this god, that it will take ages to dispel the darkness which surrounds the physical, the mental, and the spiritual natures of man. It will need all the efforts of the noble and the wise, but more especially those of the female part of our community; 'tis to them we must look for the reformation of our country—'tis from a mother's instructive voice and a sister's kind suggestion that we must expect great things—from the education of great mothers will come great sons, and they will help to produce the changes we so ardently look for.

The advocates of early-closing have not considered sufficiently "*female influence*;" they seem to have forgotten, that when the females of our country have been won, the success of any great movement is decided. If the young men of our drapers' shops could but convince the housewives and the young girls who visit their shops in the evening of the importance of early-closing, they would soon have no late customers, and thus would be done away the necessity of keeping the shops open; it appears, then, that attention should be turned to this sphere for agitation.

Let but the sympathies of the mothers and daughters of England be gained, and their efforts may be made relied on. Would they not willingly aid in raising bazaars, &c., which would attract public attention to the subject; or might it not be adviseable for the "*Young Men's Early-closing Association*" to offer prizes for the best essays on "Early-closing," to be written by females? Would not such little messengers reveal a vast amount of truth little thought of, and gain admittance where others would not?

Perhaps pecuniary means may be wanting; if so, let a subscription be started for the purpose, and I hesitate not to say that the young men of Leicester will do their best to aid so good a cause.

Leaving the above suggestions for the consideration of the friends of humanity,

I am, dear Sir, yours truly,
J. B.

Leicester, October 20, 1849.

LAMARTINE.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

My Dear Sir,—Your well-done and well-deserved tribute to Lamartine will gratify many. A fortnight ago, I received a letter from him, in which the following extract appears:—

"I consider personal labour as the only honourable way of regaining independence; and though I am obliged to put to sale my paternal estate of Milly, to satisfy mortgaged debt, yet I could not consent to keep it under any other arrangement than the produce of my literary labours."

He *is* a *nobleman.*

Yours faithfully,
George Lovejoy.

Reading, October 26, 1649.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

Sir,—In your paper of the 24th inst. I notice a letter from Mr. Swallow, animadverting upon a memorial which I had officially sent to the Bible Society, and of which you had been so good as to print a copy.

I shall not waste your time and my own in labouring to prove myself "a true friend to the Society." I care but little what is thought of my effort, provided I may, however humbly, but act the "friendly" part of a pointer-out of abuses. As to my letter being anonymous, I cannot see how that affects the matter in dispute. It can be of no detriment to the Bible Society, the noblest of all institutions, that *false* charges be brought against it by an anonymous writer. As it turns out, however, it has been of matter to me, that under cover of my O. P. Q. I have escaped the danger which would, otherwise, have inevitably awaited me from the open jaws of my opponent. Mr. Swallow had better not waste his time in denouncing my *incog.*: let him rather seek to get at the truth of the charges I have brought forward. If they are correctly stated, let them at once be attended to; if false, let them be shown to be so—and the charges and he who brings them will be speedily forgotten. But this, Mr. Swallow "will not stop" to do; but treats us to a long dissertation on the advantages that would accrue to the Society from the employment of more agents. We must insist that not only our good Mr. Swallow must stop to argue whether £300 per annum, exclusive of all expenses, is not more than sufficient for the proper remuneration of a travelling agent; but the Christian people of England have a right to ask the Parent Committee, also, to stop and argue the point with them. At present we need the enlightenment which such argumentation might possibly bring to us. If more agents might be advantageously employed—that is to say, if good would result to the Society from their labours—let them by all means be at once set a-going; but what has this question to do with the amount of salary to be paid to each? Stop! Mr. Swallow! Stop! You *must* argue the point with us, and prove it too, before we can allow you to proceed.

I did not, for a moment, mean to assert that the thousands per annum which form the income of the Society proceeded "mainly" from the pockets of the poor. It was quite sufficient for my purpose to show that a portion of the funds came thence; and if *not*, what then? Not so fast, Sir. You must not palliate extravagance, any how. I am not aware that I said anything about "giving up the Society at once," because its management might not quite approve itself to my ideas. I did, however, say, that such a noble institution as the Bible Society should not be allowed to suffer in its funds for want of a slight effort on the part of its friends. Mr. Swallow will see, therefore, that we are both one in our determination to "make an effort."

Before I close, I may say, that the Auxiliary with which I am connected is, I doubt not, far below the average of those throughout the kingdom. We are but "a little one;" and yet, as we give our money cheerfully and conscientiously, it is quite unimportant what the amount of our donations may be. The fact that it is so small, yet a free-will offering, leads us to look up to the "faithful men of the Executive," and ask them to deal prudently with our "coppers." Were we able to send our gold and our notes, we might be less unwilling, than we are now, to pay for good fat agencies (not *always* the most efficient, by-the-by, although we do not speak depreciatingly on the whole). Mr. Swallow is evidently disposed to find fault with us "non-contents." He would, if he dare, read us a lesson about "submission to the powers that be," &c. &c. Now this spirit won't do. Popular representation must be introduced more fully into our great religious societies before they will gain universal sympathy. We must have no cliquism; nor must we be told to trust too much to "honourable men." We thank them most heartily for their services, but we cannot forego our right to speak our minds, and that freely; even though it be at the risk of exciting the frown of those who now manage matters for us.

O. P. Q.

P. S.—I may take the opportunity of saying that, in reply to the memorial forwarded by us to the Parent Society, we have received a respectful reply—to the effect that, on previous occasions, charges similar to those made by us had been most fully gone into by special committees, and rejected; and that the committee sees no reason for interfering between their contractress and her servants in their present dispute.

Serious Coach Accident.—A very fierce rivalry has existed between the Birmingham coaches running in and out of Worcester for some weeks past, and the racing and spirit of hostility manifested, while they have served to amuse large crowds that have nightly assembled to see the coaches come in, have been such as very materially to endanger the safety of the passengers, and to give good grounds for anticipating accidents. One did occur on Wednesday evening last, attended with very serious results. Lane's coach, the "True Blue," was on its return from Birmingham, and had arrived within three miles of the town of Bromsgrove, when it met with the "Sovereign," coming in the opposite direction. That there must have been ample room for them to pass cannot be doubted for a moment, and a collision in such a spot must have been the result of gross carelessness, or something worse. It is not for us to attempt to decide to what party blame attaches, but merely to relate the fact that the "Sovereign" coach caught the caps of the axles of Lane's wheels, and turned the vehicle over upon the bank, breaking the springs, and throwing the outside passengers into the hedge. One lady had her arm broken, another was sadly bruised, and all the passengers were more or less injured. We are sorry to say that the other coach did not stop in its course, but went on without offering to render any assistance. During the evening the "True Blue" was sufficiently repaired to be able to proceed to Worcester, where all the passengers were brought, and where the two ladies are now favourably progressing under the care of Mr. Orwin. The affair will probably make a subject for the lawyers.—*Worcester Herald.*

The Late D. Fereday, Esq., of Ettinghall Park, Staffordshire, has bequeathed to Magdalen College, Oxford, £20,000, for the purpose of founding four fellowships, to be called by his name; a preference to be given primarily to his kin, and afterwards to natives of Staffordshire. Mr. Fereday was formerly a Gentleman Commoner of this College, and was in 1814 created an honorary M.A.

The National Charter Association is proposing a subscription for the widows of Sharp and Williams, the two Chartists who recently died in prison.

COMMENCEMENT OF SUNDAY LABOUR IN THE POST-OFFICE.

On Sunday the new regulations, with reference to the transit of letters through the metropolis, for places within the range of the daily mails from London, took place at the chief office in St. Martin's-le-Grand. At seven o'clock in the morning the duty commenced, at which hour the majority of the bags from the provincial post-towns had arrived. The orders of the Superintending President being imperative, the men, summoned to attend by virtue of their "turn" under the old regulations, made their appearance at the hour named; but some who were expected to assist in the duty were not present, so that the supply of labour was scarcely equal to the demand for it. So far as could be ascertained, there were in the office at the time of the opening of the duty the superintending president, two of the vice-presidents, about twelve clerks, as many messengers, from fifteen to twenty sorters, and other officers, making in all upwards of forty persons; and, with constables in the hall, and subordinate officers, not less than fifty men were employed. The business proceeded in the ordinary way, the opening of the bags occupying considerable time, upwards of 600 having arrived from the chief post-towns, and many others from the sub-post-offices. Several of the "deputies," however, not as yet understanding the new arrangement, failed to transmit the bags, so that instructions to them, in consequence, will have to be furnished by the Postmaster-General, as the clerk who has the control of the "clerk-book" is, by such a breach of orders, placed in the position of an officer who is obliged to report the said fact to the superintending officer, that the same may be forwarded to the secretary. This difficulty, however, will be easily remedied in future. As to the quantity of letters received, the number of "inland letters" was comparatively light, though the "throughout letters" from the continental parts of Europe were in considerable numbers. In consequence of the thinness of attendance, however, the officers present had some considerable difficulty in getting through the "duty" in time for the despatch of the several mail trains, the hour of "making up" the bags being given for ten a.m. In fact, it was not possible to "get off" the whole of the letters, so that the others were left until the despatch which was to take place in the evening was got ready. The bags being made up, the office was closed until half-past five o'clock.

Precisely at that time the officers were in attendance for the second despatch, and the work began shortly before six o'clock. No newspapers whatever were forwarded; even the latest editions from the provinces, published on the Saturday evenings, being kept in the office until Monday, when they were to be sent out, as usual, by the morning mails. No collection of letters was made during the day from any of the metropolitan receiving-houses, nor were there any letters despatched which might even, by accident, have been put into the chief-office letter boxes in the course of the day. The whole of the business was very quietly conducted, without any manifestation of feeling of an unpleasant character, owing to the excellent arrangements made by Mr. Bokenham, the superintending president, and his assistants, in the control of the duty. Five omnibuses for the conveyance of the bags to the several railways, and a mail cart for the mail bags, *viâ* the old road, to Dover, were in attendance, and the despatch took place as the clock at St. Paul's struck the hour of eight. Several spectators witnessed this first despatch of the mails from London on the evening of the Sabbath-day.

With reference to the above account, copied from the *Times* of Monday, that journal of yesterday says that none of those officials who were expected to assist in the duty were absent; that all who attended at the new additional duty were volunteers; and that it was not intended that any despatch should take place by the morning mails, so that, in fact, no bags were "got off" until the evening. The duty in question was performed by less than 25 officials, and was suspended at 10 a.m., in obedience to express instructions to that effect.

A Novel Railway Train.—On Wednesday afternoon an experiment hitherto unattempted was made upon the Hull and Selby Railway, for the purpose of testing the efficiency of a method invented by Mr. Langdon, for conveying the Chinese collection from town by railway. The trip was one of four miles, from Hull to a siding on the line, and back. It was made with nine of the gigantic vans, containing about one-half of the collection, and was perfectly successful. The entire train, which was to leave Hull on Monday morning, was to consist of an engine and tender, and seventeen exhibition vans, suspended between eighteen railway trucks, and followed by a first and second-class railway carriage, with horse boxes and a luggage-waggon. It was to reach Newcastle on Monday evening, and Edinburgh on the following day. The distance is 260 miles. The removal of the collection by horses on the common road would have required upwards of sixty horses, and would have cost the proprietor about £900; by rail it will occupy much less time, and cost about one-sixth of the money. If taken by sea, in the largest and swiftest steamer on the Hull and Leith line, the removal would have occupied five weeks.

Arrival in London of Hungarian Refugees.—On Monday morning, at nine o'clock, the "John Bull" arrived from Hamburg, bringing with her the following distinguished Hungarians:—General Klapka and servant, M. Fornet, Berauyi, Kamvossy, Uhaze, Bandezza, and Ahednyanszky.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Debate on the Exiled Bourbons.—On Wednesday last, the proposition of M. Cretin to permit the return of the exiled Bourbons to France was debated. The proposer asked only that the exiles should be allowed to reside in France—they might be under such surveillance as the Government deemed fit: no members of the exiled families could sit in the Assembly for six years, nor be competent to the Presidency of the Republic for eight years. M. Berryer created some sensation by the line which he adopted in combating M. Cretin's proposition. "The two great fundamental principles—the hereditary and the elective principles—invariably and absolutely exclude each other: the principle of the proposition was in decided contradiction to that of the Revolution of February, and therefore no one could be serious who ventured to declare that the Bourbons can now enter France and fulfil there the functions of simple citizens. Under the semblance of generosity the propositions concealed a snare. Not having power to annihilate the past, these descendants of the illustrious family which reigned over France will always be looked upon as parties apart, no matter whatever place in Europe they may reside in: their part is, therefore, to remain at a distance from France. If any member returned thither, how could he be otherwise than dishonoured? 'Suppose you gave him the title of Duke, Marquis, Baron; would he not merit contempt for accepting the title—for, by such an act, deserting the opinion to which he had dedicated his whole life? . . . . The descendants of kings could not place themselves in such a position. I again declare, that I oppose these propositions, first, because they would be inefficacious; and next, because they would be the means of exciting disorder in the country. In consequence, I call on you to reject them unanimously and inexorably.'" M. Pascal considered the remarks of M. Berryer most dangerous. His party had cried "Vive la République" while thinking of the monarchy. He had intended to oppose the motion; but M. Berryer had converted him, and he should now support it. M. Napoleon Buonaparte attacked M. Berryer for answering a conciliatory proposition with a declaration of war to the death; but the people were now warned that Absolutism still held its head aloft. M. Dufaure admitted that the principle of the proposition was incontestable; part of France entertained so strong a feeling in favour of the elder branch of the Bourbon family, that if *any* members of it now appeared, they might raise the idea that Providence had sent back the ancient line of kings. "Confidence was now returning, and business reviving; and the appearance of any of the members of the families alluded to might tend to disturb that state of things. Hereafter, when possible, the Government would come forward and expiate its present vote in favour of a suspension, by presenting a bill to the same effect as the present propositions." On a division, the proposition was rejected, by 484 to 103.

M. de Falloux arrived in Paris on Saturday from the Chateau de Stors. On his arrival in Paris he visited the President of the Republic, and delivered his resignation. He proposes proceeding to the south of France without delay. His medical attendants have absolutely forbidden occupation of any kind to their patient. Complete repose is the only chance for his recovery. M. de Corcelles, the diplomatic representative of France at the Papal Court, has been chosen as his successor. This appointment is vehemently attacked by the moderates, who see in the choice of that gentleman another triumph for M. Dufaure and the *tiers parti*.

The *Moniteur* contradicts a statement made in a Paris journal that Prince Czartoryski, the Polish refugee, had quitted, or was about to quit France.

Lieutenant Petit, whose avowal that he thrust a sword into the breast of an unarmed man gave rise to the explosion in the High Court of Versailles last week, has been promoted by General Changarnier to a captaincy. This unexpected step was made the more significant by the General's mode of taking it; he invited Lieutenant Petit to a dinner, and before the assembled guests announced to him the presentation of his epaulets.

The Legislative Assembly, on Friday, adopted the supplementary credits required by the Minister of Marine as reduced by the committee. The Minister demanded 5,300,000f. for 1848, and 2,140,000f. for 1849. The committee had reduced the former to 1,873,000f., and the latter to 1,950,000f.

M. Achille Marrast, brother of the former editor of the *National*, has been appointed Attorney-General in Algeria, in the room of M. Barbaroux.

SPAIN.

Ministerial Crisis and Palace Intrigues.—After months of abeyance, the politics of Spain promise a phase of some interest. Despatches were received in Paris on Wednesday, dated Madrid, the 19th instant, which announced the resignation of Narvaez and the dissolution of his Ministry; with the formation of a new Ministry under General Cleonard, as President of the Council and Minister of War. A courier arrived at Paris later on the same day, with the announcement that the new Ministry had fallen, and Narvaez had been requested to form a fresh Ministry. In explanation of these changes, the *Times* Paris correspondent writes:—"It seems that the King Consort, whose intellect and judgment are, as you are long aware, by no means of a high order, has lately listened with too much interest to the counsels of an artful and bigoted priest, Father Fulgencio, who had acquired much influence over him by means of the confessional. In the exercise of his private devotions, his ghostly adviser invariably introduced the subject of politics, and at length succeeded in persuading his weak penitent that his hopes of salvation were resting on a very rotten foundation unless he co-operated in effecting a change of government, and giving the new system a more theocratical character. The King listened to these counsels in awe, and determined to put them in practice. With the fervour of dissimulation that characterises his race, he directed the manœuvres of these sacred agents of pure Absolutism, and by degrees a clerical *camarilla* was formed, which held its meetings in the apartments of the King Consort, which are completely apart from those occupied by Queen Isabella. When the time came for action, a list of candidates for the new Government was drawn up, discussed, and approved; and it was decided that before its presentation to her Majesty, the King should previously prepare the Queen's mind for the change. Business is her detestation, but she has a taste for anything like mystery, and enters into intrigue, without regarding consequences, with the same zest that she carries into her ordinary pleasures. Though so young, her powers of dissimulation are great. When her husband informed her of the plan for getting rid of the Cabinet, she expressed some doubt of its success, but told him that he might act as he thought proper. He then produced the list of Ministers I have already mentioned. General Narvaez was after some time informed of the plot laid to uproot him, and decided on taking time by the forelock. He went at once to the Queen, and placed his own resignation and that of his colleagues in her hands. This step rather disconcerted the plot. Her Majesty remonstrated, but it was of no use. General Narvaez very properly refused to hold office a single day while he was at the mercy of an intriguing priest. The Queen summoned her husband, but he advised her to accept the resignation of Narvaez and approve the list of names he had presented to her. She complied, and the Narvaez Cabinet ceased to exist. So soon as the names of the new Ministers were made known in Madrid every one was in consternation—the Absolutist party, because there was scarcely a name amongst them that was known to the public as distinguished in the party; the Moderados, for the same reason; and the Progresistas, because it was a decided *coup* in a reactionary sense. The Ministry concocted by Don Francisco de Assis and his confessor was as ridiculous as it was impracticable. General Narvaez was again sent for and charged to continue the former Ministry. His first act was to order the arrest of the King's confessor, who, it is now positively declared, was but the agent of the King of Naples, and who believed that the good old days of the Philips and of the Princess Orsini had returned, when a Capuchin friar amused himself at *coups d'état*, and made and unmade Ministers at his pleasure; also the Sister Patrocinio, the famous nun of the *Stigmata*, who scandalized all Madrid some years ago with her numerous miracles, whom Father Fulgencio is said to have assisted in her periods of ecstasy. A decree has been issued dismissing the King from his office of Intendant of the Royal Palace. In the hands of the artful priest, this contemptible creature had been almost reduced to the condition of Charles II., and he received with the most stupid credulity all that the priest and nun told him. Both these impostors had put it into his head to induce his wife to abdicate her crown in favour of the Count de Montemolin, whom he was induced to regard as the only legitimate monarch of Spain. It was on this condition alone that Father Fulgencio consented to rescue the Infanta Carlota, mother of the King, from flames of eternal duration, where she was in torment for the sin she had committed in preventing the crown from being left to Don Carlos.

Private letters from Madrid of the 24th state that on that day the *Gazette* contained a decree for the reduction of the disposable force of the army in consequence of the profound peace which exists in Spain. The Cortes will assemble at the period previously indicated, and there will be no speech from the throne.

PRUSSIA.

The League of the Three Kings is now virtually dissolved. The Berlin correspondent of the *Times*, writing on the 24th inst., says:—"The representatives of Hanover and Saxony have suddenly left Berlin, being recalled by their respective Governments, and the triple constitution is at an end. Prussia is left to uphold the cause alone, with the small states, who cannot choose but adhere to her. The departure of M. Wagenheim (Hanover), and M. Von Zeschau, was quite expected. The open breach in the unity, brought together with so much difficulty, has of course excited much discussion, the Government journals having long denied that any cause of misunderstanding existed. Additional interest was thus attached to M. Beckerath's interpellation of the Ministry to-day in the Chamber. His question was, whether the Prussian Government, under present circumstances, intended still to call together the *Reichstag*? From the answer of M. Radowitz, however, it appears that Prussia will persist in the course she has taken from the beginning of the negotiations; she will propose the constitution of a *bund*, with a House of Representatives, and an administration, for an empire consisting of her own states and as many of the small powers as continue their allegiance to her policy. M. Radowitz said:—

We have proposed that the elections for the Parliament of the Bundesstaat should take place at latest on the 15th of January, and that the Parliament should meet at Erfurt. The modifications which are necessary you will find in the documents. The glorious old name

of empire appears no longer adapted to the present state of things, the college of princes must be altered, and other changes must be made. But we will never give occasion to call in question the title to found a Bundesstaat. We acknowledge the right in every government to bring forward its proposals. The Government of Hanover has indeed come forward with a protest against the formation of such a league. The document which I shall lay before you will convince you equally of the unfounded nature of this protest, and of the obligations which Hanover has to fulfil. But by no manner of way can there arise out of the declarations of either the Hanoverian or Saxon Governments an obstacle to the convocation of a Parliament [bravo].

To future reproaches to the sovereigns of Germany that they have prevented the regeneration and union of the empire the answer is then ready—"Thou canst not say I did it." Even with the desertions now officially declared, Prussia will be by its policy at the head of a union of 22,000,000 of Germans, with a Staatenhaus, a popular representative, and an executive power, acting in concert (if no dispute arise, which is to be feared) with the immediate Prussian Government. The military force of the minor states will be organized according to the Prussian system, and there can be no doubt but the power and influence of the Prussian state will be immensely increased. Hence the jealousies of her intention.

The New Constitution.—The Second Chamber on the 26th, decided respecting the formation of the First Chamber. The First Chamber consists of, first, the princes of the royal house, who shall be qualified to take their seat in the Chamber as soon as they shall have completed their 18th year; secondly, of 240 elected members. M. Riedel proposed that the Chamber should consist of 180 members instead of 240, which amendment was passed by the same majority. This was,—

The members called to the First Chamber are to be chosen to a third part among the landed proprietors who are most highly taxed, in such wise that in every province the number of deputies to be elected in proportion to the number of the population shall be chosen by a fifth part of those landed proprietors who pay the highest taxes to the State.

The other two-thirds, are to be chosen partly by the provincial representatives, the latter to be constituted a permanent elective body by a special law.

Government Meddling.—In Prussia great dissatisfaction has been caused by the passing of a law to regulate trades, by which men are prevented from changing their occupations, even for a short time and during distress—thus the boatmen, when the rivers and canals are frozen, are forbidden to take to basket-making or any handiwork to support themselves; a carpenter may not make furniture, nor a cabinet-maker help to build a house.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

Resumption of Butcheries in Hungary.

Letters from Vienna of the 22nd inst., in the *Deutsche Reform*, state that General Haynau has been definitively appointed civil and military governor of Hungary, and that the capital executions have recommenced. It appears from letters from Pesth of the 20th, that on that day three persons were hanged in the Hungarian capital, viz., the Prince Worwitzky, commander of part of the Polish Legion; M. Giron, a native of Pesth, and commander of the German Legion; and M. Arancourt, late aide-de-camp to General Dembinski. These three executions have caused great terror among the inhabitants of Pesth, who have now lost all hope of the Government adopting a milder course of policy. Nevertheless, neither Perenyi nor Stuller have, as yet, been executed. They remain under sentence of death, for their punishment has not, as yet, been commuted. Several arrests likewise took place at Pesth on the 20th. Among the persons arrested are Messrs. Barkossy, Naray, and Kersetz, who, in their time, were among the most distinguished functionaries of Kossuth's Government. It was also rumoured that M. Madaras had been hanged, but this rumour requires confirmation.

State of Public Feeling.—Public opinion is growing daily more and more unfavourable to our present governors. Should an outbreak occur, by one of those untoward events which nobody can foresee, what could take place but a general massacre by way of retaliation? What else could be expected? I was in Presburg a few days ago, and it was evident to me that the Magyar party is more numerically strong than ever. All that the Imperialist party there have got for their loyalty is, the satisfaction of paying new taxes in addition to the old. The Hungarian officials are sending in their resignations in masses, while to replace them the Government sends her Germano-Czech bureaucrats into the doomed land. The Slovack free corps is at length dissolved, the legion of foreign place-holders takes up the position they held.—*Daily News Correspondent.*

A circular of Kossuth's is circulating in Pesth and Ofen, in which the great patriot assures his countrymen that he has removed the crown of St. Stephen solely for rendering the coronation of a Hapsburger impossible

The New Loans.—The official *Gazette* has announced that the loan of 71,000,000 florins is completed: but it is stated by other papers that the Austrian bankers were "induced" to subscribe for the whole of it by misrepresentations, and that now, in a panic, they are getting rid of the stock.

RUSSIA.

St. Petersburgh, Oct. 18.—The Emperor has issued a ukase to the directing senate. It is dated the 10th of August, and says that the extraordinary expenses incurred by the march of the troops into foreign parts render a new issue of Imperial Treasury bills necessary, to the amount of seven series, namely, from 20 to 26, both inclusive, each of three millions of silver rubles. They are to be issued gradually, as required, and a special ukase from the Emperor must be previously obtained each time.

TURKEY.

The Emperor's Reply to the Letter of the Sultan.

Letters from Vienna, of the 21st, transmitted by special express to the *Times* office, announce that a Russian courier had arrived at Vienna with despatches, stating that the Czar would "not persist in demanding the extradition of his subjects now residing in Turkey, provided no menacing interference took place on the part of a great European Power, which is, it seems, in the Emperor's opinion, but indirectly concerned in the mooted question."

The following telegraphic despatch reached Paris on Friday night:—"General de Lamoriciere to the Minister of Foreign Affairs.—St. Petersburgh, Oct. 18th.—Count Nesselrode notified yesterday to the Ottoman Envoy, that the Emperor of Russia having taken the letter of the Sultan into consideration, had declared that he would be satisfied if the refugees were expelled from Turkey. Fuad Effendi considers the affair definitively settled."

Letter from General Bem.—The following letter has been addressed from the Camp of Widdin by the Polish refugee, General Bem, to the Sultan:—"Sire,—I have always fought against the Emperor of Russia, your enemy and ours. I latterly went into Hungary, still impelled by the same feeling. Your Majesty is aware of the obstacles which stopped the success of our arms. I now come to place my feeble means and my devotedness at the service of your Majesty, to combat the common enemy, the Emperor of Russia; and to offer you a guarantee of my zeal and my devotedness, I declare my wish to embrace Islamism."

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.

Great excitement still prevails in the duchy of Schleswig. The clergy have decidedly refused either to recognise the government commission or to publish the ordonnance of the King of Denmark, which appoints the duchy to be administered in his name. Brawls occur daily at Flensburg between the partisans of Danish and German rule, and the authorities are often at a loss how to proceed. Meantime Count Moltke has been sent on a special mission by the Danish King to the Emperor of Russia, and has arrived at St. Petersburg.

INDIA AND CHINA.

Assassination of the Portuguese Governor of Macao.

The overland express brings intelligence from Calcutta to the 8th of September, from Madras to the 15th, and from Hongkong to the 29th of August. The regular Bombay mail had not arrived at Aden when the Calcutta steamer "Bentinck" called at that port. The Bentinck had already been delayed by very severe weather during the first week of her voyage, and by waiting five days at Point de Galle for the mail from China.

The news from India is barren of political interest: tranquillity prevailed in every part, and the rumours of Gholab Singh's treachery and machinations had ended in smoke. The commercial accounts are upon the whole favourable.

The cholera had broken out at Bombay, and was continuing its ravages in other parts of India.

A local riot had occurred near Cannanore, in the Madras Presidency. The Moplahs, a fanatical caste, had committed various depredations, taken refuge in a temple, and forcibly resisted the military for some time; but eventually they were subdued. In the conflict, some Sepoys ran away, leaving Ensign Wise and a few men at the mercy of the rioters; by whom they were cut to pieces.

A terrible loss of life had happened at Trichinopoly. An idolatrous festival, held at the top of the high rock, was attended by an immense concourse of people; a sudden panic occurred; and the multitude from above pressing upon those below, upwards of four hundred were suffocated or trodden to death.

The political interest centres in the news from Macao; the Portuguese Governor of which had been openly killed in the campo by Chinese assassins. This outrage was partly political and partly personal, and threatened serious consequences both directly and indirectly; and a slight retrospect is necessary to make the affair at all intelligible.

Everybody knows that the Portuguese had obtained the privilege of controlling Portuguese subjects, with a limited ground for residence, and limited rights of admission to the inner harbour. For the ground, on which stands Macao, they paid an annual rent of about £125. After the treaty of Nankin, the Government of Portugal endeavoured to get rid of the ground-rent; but the Chinese Government at Canton positively refused to give it up; "Macao always having been considered a part of the empire." In 1844, a new Governor was appointed—Senhor Amaral; a bold and energetic man, whose whole policy has been one of encroachment, with the object of attaining the independence of the settlement. He imposed a tax on Chinese shipping; the Chinese boatmen rioted; and some twenty large boats were destroyed by the Portuguese forts. He pulled down a small Chinese Custom-house station; he made roads through the campo, a sort of neutral ground outside the city, in doing which several Chinese graves were disturbed; he took away lands in the campo from Chinese villagers, who resisted his demand of rent for the Portuguese Government; and finally, he was in open warfare with the Mandarin at Caza Branca. Governor Amaral had been loudly applauded by foreigners for his boldness, in thus, with a force of no more than 450 soldiers, daring the whole empire of China.

It was well known that Seu, the Imperial Governor at Canton, was engaged in machinations against the Portuguese settlement; it was understood that he had given *carte blanche* to the piratical frequenters of the "outer waters" to do what they pleased at Macao; it was also known, that the wealthier inhabitants of Canton had entered into a subscription to pay for some plan of removing Amaral, and an English merchant avers that 150,000 dollars had been offered through him to pay for Amaral's deportation to Europe by an English war-ship.

It was the custom of Senhor Amaral to ride every day as far as a barrier in the campo, near which is a sandy neck of land, open to a distant view on all sides, and affording a favourable spot for making a sudden attack without interruption. On the evening of the 22nd of August, the Governor, accompanied by his aide-de-camp, took his ride, at an hour when most of the foreign residents go forth for exercise in the campo. He had ridden his usual distance, and was returning. "Within 150 paces of the barrier-gate, a Chinese boy presented him with a flower on the end of a bamboo. His Excellency accepted the flower; when the boy struck him with the bamboo: he appeared to think at first that it was some peculiar way of chin-chinning; but on the blow being repeated, he stooped forward with the intention of rebuking the lad. While thus engaged, he was attacked by five Chinamen, armed with swords; they stabbed him in the side and back. Having lost his right arm many years ago in battle, Mr. Amaral took the bridle in his teeth, raising the left arm to take a pistol from the holsters; but before he could effect his purpose, the murderers bore him to the earth, and despatched him with many wounds The head was cut off, leaving the lower jaw and part of the tongue attached to the trunk; the left hand was also taken away. The aide-de-camp was also wounded severely by a cut on the head and a stab in the thigh. The remains of the unfortunate gentleman were carried to Macao in the carriage of Mr. Forbes. Several gentlemen spoke or bowed to the Governor within a few minutes of his assassination, and two witnessed the attack from a short distance: being unarmed, they could render no assistance; but assistance would have been of no avail, as the whole affair only occupied a few minutes. The murderers escaped in a boat waiting near the barrier, taking with them the head and hand of their victim."

The administration of government was assumed by the Portuguese Senate, and application for assistance was made to the English and American naval commanders. The Americans had said that they should preserve a strict neutrality, their Government being at peace both with Portugal and China; but that refuge would be afforded to the Portuguese if they were in danger. The reply from Captain Troubridge was not known; but a suspicion that the Chinese contemplated the actual destruction of Macao induced an anticipation that the foreign commanders would be forced into active succour.

AMERICA.

The steam-ship, "Canada," brings advices from New York to the 17th inst. On the 18th, about 300 miles from New York, she passed the steamer "Niagara," which was proceeding to her destination with one engine. An accident had happened to the other engine at two o'clock that morning.

Relaxation of the Navigation-Laws.—It brings the important intelligence that the Government of General Taylor have issued official orders, decreeing that on and after the 1st of January next, all vessels with cargoes from this country, and sailing under British colours, shall be admitted into all the ports of the Union, or the territories thereof, on the same privileges and terms as are enjoyed by vessels belonging to, and sailing under the colours of, the American Republic.

The Election Returns completed subsequent to the "America's" departure, further confirmed the apprehensions of the Taylor Cabinet being in a certain minority in the Legislature. The elections at Philadelphia had given rise to a riot, or series of riots, resulting in the loss of several lives.

Diplomatic Disputes.—A dispute between the Spanish Minister and the Secretary of State is now reported to have occurred, the ground of difference being the abduction from Cuba of a Spanish lady.—The correspondence between the British Consul and the Nicaragua Government is published at full length in the newspapers. Mr. Cholfield first informed the Government that they could not concede the right to construct the canal without endangering the claims of the English creditors upon the revenues of the State. The Governor replied, that the revenues were not likely to suffer by the canal, and that the debt did not destroy in Nicaragua the right to cede a part of its territory. The Consul also informed the Governor, that Great Britain had decided to maintain the rights of the Mosquito King, and that whatever steps might be taken against him would draw down on Nicaragua the most severe chastisement. The Minister replied, and while reprimanding the Consul for the tone of the letter, denied that the Government had been guilty of any offence towards Great Britain, and said that the State would maintain the integrity of its territory against the alleged claims of Mosquito.

Progress of the Annexation Movement in Canada.—From Canada we learn that the party who are opposed to the line of policy adopted by Lord Elgin, have come out boldly in favour of annexation with the United States, and have issued a petition to that effect, which had already received upwards of 1,200 signatures, whilst a counter petition against annexation has received only 200 names.

The annexationists have issued a declaration of their opinions on the subject, and of the views which have led them to their conclusion. The reasons they consider sufficiently strong to induce Great Britain to consent to the prayer of their memorial—otherwise they will not urge their desires further.

From Port-au-Prince we have advices to the 20th of September. Soulouque had sent to France for a throne for himself and Empress, which was to exceed in cost and grandeur those of the oldest and most aristocratic Court of Europe. Two orders of knighthood had been established for the honour of the newly-created nobility—that is, the imperial title of St. Faustin and the Legion of Honour. Business affairs continued extremely dull, occasioned principally by the enforcement of the Monopoly Laws.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

We have papers from the Cape of Good Hope to the 29th of August. The convicts from Bermuda had partly arrived. The tone of feeling among the colonists is seemingly less heard and angry, but not a whit less firm; indeed, their resolution was strengthened by an incident which seemed to pave the way for a complete succumbing of the Colonial Office. On the 4th of August, arrivals from England made the colonists aware that the "Neptune" would bring a larger number of convicts direct from England than of political convicts from Bermuda; that she had orders, in fact, to touch at Bermuda, land 82 convicts there, and fill up from that place her number of 289 convicts, whom she would tske on to the Cape. The news revived a feeling of anger which had somewhat abated.

Duplicity to the end! (exclaims the *Cape Town Mail.*) His lordship would send only picked men—men who had been undergoing a reformatory discipline at Bermuda, and who had been recommended by Governor Elliott as "entitled to any extenuating circumstances which he could advance in their behalf." It was the fear that the Cape would lose the advantage of having such an addition to its population, that induced his lordship to break his word, and await an expression of the opinion of the colonists. So said Earl Grey, and the "Neptune" has on board just 82 convicts from Bermuda; but many criminals of the mother-country, sent, with "tickets of leave," from London!

A meeting of the Anti-convict Association was convened; "and although notice was given only three quarters of an hour before the meeting took place, the large room of the Town-house was filled, not less than between 400 and 500 persons being present." Documents were read which had been received by the Chairman from the Secretary to Government. One of these was a despatch from Earl Grey to Sir Harry Smith, dated 18th April, 1849, expressing regret that "the proposal to introduce a limited number of convicts deserving of tickets-of-leave should have excited so much dissatisfaction in the colony," and stating—

If the dislike with which the measure has been received should prove insuperable, I have no wish to disregard the sentiments of the colonists; and I shall not send out *any more* convicts whilst they entertain such decided objections to that course.

The despatch, however, concluded with this remark—

It would be inconsistent with the expectations under which the party of convicts already gone to the Cape were taken to the colony, and with the claim which they had established to favourable consideration, to place them under restraint, as is proposed in one of the resolutions, at a penal station.

The meeting resolved briefly, that the Governor be waited upon with a request "to be so good as to say what he intends to do with the convicts on their arrival." The Governor replied, that he "had subsequently received a nominal list of the convicts expected, all of whom, as it appeared to his Excellency and the Attorney-General, he had absolute power over to dispose of as circumstances demanded." The meeting resolved, that "the circumstances of this colony imperatively demand that they (the convicts) should be forwith sent away in the Neptune" on their arrival, and instructed the Committee of Correspondence to address his Excellency, requesting him to carry out the resolution. As the Neptune was hourly expected, a committee of five gentlemen was appointed to watch her arrival with glasses, and see to the strict observance of "the pledge" taken by the inhabitants, not to employ any, or in any way aid their admission.

The Governor of Natal, Mr. Martin West, died on the 22d of August, of a complication of diseases, amongst which dysentery was the most prominent. The "Washington," the first ship sent out by the Natal Emigration Company, founded by Mr. Byrne, had arrived on the 18th of July, with ninety emigrants. Such of the emigrants as desired to enter into service were speedily engaged at high wages, and those who had purchased land were to be located within a mile or two of Pietermaritzburg, on a district recently bought by the company. The "Washington" was the first of six vessels which have been despatched from England, carrying out a total of 700 persons.

NEW ZEALAND.

By advices from Wellington in New Zealand to the 14th of May, we learn that meetings had been held at all the settlements to protest against the introduction of convicts, and that resolutions to that effect were everywhere adopted.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

It may, perhaps, be interesting to know that a Count Batthyany, the grandfather of the unfortunate Louis Batthyany, was the man who in that memorable sitting of the Diet at Presburgh in which the Empress Maria Theresa implored the help of the Hungarians against the victorious army of Frederick the Second, pronounced the famous words "Moriamur pro rege nostro!"—a cry which was enthusiastically repeated by the assembled Magnates, and which at the time saved the house of Hapsburg-Lorraine.—*Kolner Zeitung.*

The Rothschild Family.—Wednesday last was appointed for the wedding, at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, of Baron William de Rothschild, son of Baron de Rothschild, of Naples, to a granddaughter of Baron Solomon de Rothschild, of Vienna. Nearly all the members of the houses of Rothschild at Vienna, Naples, London, and Paris, came to Frankfort to attend the solemn ceremony. Sir Moses and Lady Montefiore were also present. The bridegroom is very young and handsome. It is most remarkable, however, that he attends very little to business, but is mostly engaged in religious study and in the affairs of Jerusalem. He is a punctual attendant at the synagogue twice every day of the week, and wherever he goes is accompanied by his Hebrew tutor. Indeed, his incessant devotion to the religion of his ancestors has secured for the young Baron a universal reputation.—*Jewish Chronicle.*

M. de Lamartine.—The following is an extract of a letter dated Constantinople, the 5th instant:—"M. Charles Rolland, mayor of Maçon, and formerly a member of the Constituent Assembly, has been for the last three weeks in Constantinople. It is sa d that he is charged with a mission from M. de Lamartine, who is stated to be anxious to retire to the East. Since he has been here, M. Rolland has had frequent interviews with the Grand Vizier, and with the Minister of Foreign Affairs. He leaves to-day for Smyrna, with one of the principal *employés* of the post-office, Ahmet Effendi, and notwithstanding the mystery thrown around the negotiation, it is stated positively that the Sultan has granted to M. de Lamartine, gratuitously, an immense tract of country, situated in a fertile plain, within a few hours' journey of Smyrna, and forming part of the domains of the Crown; and that M. Rolland leaves with Ahmet Effendi, to take possession of it in the name of M. de Lamartine, who will himself arrive in the course of next spring."

The Peace Congress.—The Frankfort papers state that the grand annual meeting of the Peace Congress in the year 1850 will be held in that city, where every preparation is being already made for the reception of the philanthropic members of the association.

Lola Montes and her Husband.—The Barcelona journals of the 19th inst. had announced that the husband of the celebrated Countess of Landsfeldt, Mr. Heald, had suddenly disappeared from that city. The *Fomento* of the 20th, however, states that Lola Montes succeeded in overtaking the faithless gentleman, and bringing him back under the conjugal roof. Mrs. Heald, it says, was enabled, through the indiscretion of a Frenchman, to trace the fugitive.

Garibaldi, and several members of the late Roman Constituent Assembly, have reached Avignon.

IRELAND.

Threatened Disturbances in the North.—Government seems resolved that this time, at all events, there shall be "no mistake" with regard to their determination to suppress, at every hazard, any party demonstration on the ensuing 5th of November, and with this object in view, two troops of the 17th Lancers were despatched from Dublin on Saturday. After I had despatched my first letter I learnt that four companies of the 55th Regiment subsequently proceeded by the Drogheda Railway *en route* to the county of Down.

Sale of Encumbered Estates in Ireland.—The Commission appointed by the act of last session to promote the sale of encumbered estates in Ireland opened its sittings in Dublin on Wednesday. The Commissioners are Baron Richards, Dr. Longfield, and Mr. Charles J. Hargrave. In his opening address, Baron Richards expressed a hope that the labours of the Commission would prove very effectual in promoting the easy sale of much property which was now inextricably entangled. Up to Saturday petitions were lodged in the office of the Commissioners on behalf of the following parties:—Joseph Walker, Kean Mahoney, and others, Denis Maylon, and Charles David Engham. The owners of the properties are Joseph Walker, John O'Connell, John O'Connell, and Morgan John O'Connell, and Robert Dillon Browne. On Saturday they adjourned to November 9. It now appears that the expense of the proceedings will be by no means so moderate as was expected. In all cases in which Chancery proceedings have been involved, compared copies of the documents in the Court of Chancery will be required, and these not being given unless duly attested, and expensive stamps being required for that purpose, the charges in such cases may become enormous.

Another "Agrarian" Murder. — Another frightful assassination has been perpetrated in the south, the county of Clare being the scene of the crime. The *Limerick Reporter* gives the subjoined brief version:—"On Wednesday night, about seven o'clock, a young man named Kelly was shot dead in his father's house, the lodge belonging to Rosshouse, between O'Brien's-bridge and Killaloe. The murderer fired through the window, and lodged six balls in the head of the unhappy young man, only seventeen years of age. It is thought that it was the father the assassin aimed at. The Kellys are stewards or caretakers for Mr. Digan of Ballina, and had lately been engaged for their master in the dispossessing of some tenants, or driving for rent. Some parties, named Molony, and their servant-boy, have been taken up on suspicion."

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, Oct. 31, Two o'clock.

ROYAL VISIT TO THE CITY.

The pre-occupation of our space by the great Peace Meeting, of last night, prevents us giving more than a brief outline of the Civic pageant of yesterday, on the opening of the new Coal Exchange in Thames-street. Early in the morning, the metropolis was a scene of bustle. The suburbs sent forth their thousands. Every inch of ground along the line of transit from Buckingham Palace to the Coal Exchange was occupied. Prince Albert, with the Prince of Wales and Princess Royal, left Windsor Castle for town, at ten minutes before ten o'clock, travelling by a special train. The juvenile members of the Royal Family were "all dressed very plainly." They reached Buckingham Palace at a quarter before 11, a.m. At a quarter past 12, Prince Albert left the palace for the new Coal Exchange. The Royal party occupied three carriages, and proceeded, amidst great demonstrations of loyalty from the crowds assembled, through the park to Whitehall-stairs. Here a fashionably-dressed attendance, which occupied the vast quadrangle, received the Royal visitors. The Lord Mayor, and all the notables of the City, were in attendance. A handsome awning was prepared, under which the Royal Family passed to the platform from which the embarkation took place, and which was effected with the utmost order. As the procession moved along the river, it was loudly cheered by the spectators, who crowded the steamboats, craft, and bridges; houses, factories, and steeples, as well as the rigging of the vessels, being decorated with colours wherever a flag or streamer could be hoisted. The disembarkation took place at the Custom-house Quay, at one o'clock. When the Prince Consort landed, leading the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, each by a hand, a cheer of welcome resounded from one end of the gay corridor to the other, which the Prince and Royal Children frequently and gracefully acknowledged. The procession then formed and proceeded to the Coal Exchange. Some timidity seemed to be felt by the youthful Prince and Princess Royal. The Royal party were conducted by the Lord Mayor, the aldermen, sheriffs, and members of the common council, and in the rear of the procession were Lord J. Russell, and others of her Majesty's Ministers, accompanied by Sir R. Peel, and several persons of corresponding distinction. They having entered the new building, the doors were closed, and the ceremony of receiving the addresses commenced. The floor of the Exchange was covered with crimson cloth, and at the end opposite the entrance, under a canopy of crimson velvet, was a raised dais, covered with cloth of gold, containing three chairs of state for Prince Albert, and the Royal Children; that of the Prince of Wales being ornamented by a large plume of feathers in frosted silver. Around the hall a narrow portion was railed off behind which the ladies and families of the aldermen, and some others of the more distinguished guests, stood during the ceremonial. The address alluded to the temporary indisposition of the Queen. The Prince replied:—

"I have received with satisfaction the assurance of your attachment to her Majesty the Queen, and I thank you for the expressions of concern with which you have noticed her indisposition. I rejoice to hear that a great increase of the number of mariners employed has taken place through that branch of the coasting trade which has required the erection of this magnificent building. Her Majesty ever relies on the fidelity and loyalty of her subjects, and it is her earnest hope she may be regarded with those feelings of affection which are at all times the best security of the throne."

The delivery of his address was followed by loud and enthusiastic cheering. Prince Albert then proceeded to inspect the building, and was conducted to the refreshment-room, where a cold collation was prepared. The usual loyal toasts were drunk, lastly, "Prosperity to the City of London," and which was drunk with all the honours, and the air of "Rule Britannia." At about a quarter to three o'clock the distinguished party broke up, the procession returning from the hall in the same manner in which it had entered, amidst the renewed acclamations of the assembly.

The Prince and his royal charge returned to Whitehall in the "Elfin" steamer. They left Buckingham Palace for Windsor about four, p.m.

Lord John Russell has announced to the Lord Mayor that he has been created a baronet, in honour of the event.

Mr. Miall's Lectures.—From the advertisement in our first page it will be seen that the first of Mr. Miall's "Lectures on British Churches, &c.," will be delivered on Tuesday evening next.

Corn Exchange, Mark-lane, Wednesday, Oct. 31.

The arrival of Grain fresh in this week is but short, nevertheless the trade generally is heavy, without alteration in prices.

Arrivals this week:—Wheat—English, 280 qrs.; Foreign 4,010 qrs. Barley—English, 320 qrs.; Foreign, 380 qrs. Oats—English, 50 qrs.; Foreign, 3,420 qrs. Flour—410 sack.

From its extensive circulation—far exceeding most of the journals of a similar character published in London—the *Nonconformist* presents a very desirable medium for Advertisements, especially those relating to Schools, Books, Articles of General Consumption, Situations, and Appeals for Philanthropic and Religious Objects. The terms are low :—

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are obliged to our Glasgow correspondent for his letter. It will put us on the watch. But until we know the facts, we cannot venture upon strictures.

"An Admirer and Constant Reader." Somebody once asked another if he did not think the "unknown tongue" vagary was a Satanic suggestion—the answer given was, that Satan would never have suggested anything half so foolish. We think so in relation to the Cabinet.

"An Advocate for Plainness of Speech," declined.

From Ipswich—Thanks! It is rich; but too personal and local for us to make any use of it.

From Lynn—Received. It shall have our early attention, if possible.

The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, OCT. 31, 1849.

SUMMARY.

So barren have the times become of political incident, that two or three facts, which, under ordinary circumstances, would scarcely have engaged public notice, much less have elicited public comment, are all that we have to record under the head of "Home Affairs." The disappointment of the City is one. Her Majesty, the Queen, as if to remind her subjects that she is neither more nor less than a woman—a fact, we are bound to admit, she never seems to forget herself, or wish them to forget—was prevented from visiting the City yesterday, on the occasion of the opening of the New Coal Exchange, by so ignoble a malady as—the chicken-pock! Very tantalizing this to the expectants of a Royal smile—to the municipal functionaries who had hoped for an honour which they might have talked about to the end of their days. A serious illness might have been more deplored, but would not have been half so provoking. Alas! how small a worm may destroy the gourds of fashion! What trivial causes may disarrange and render purposeless magnificent preparations. Here we have had a committee sitting day and night, going to no end of expense, projecting the most striking plans, and applying themselves, with superhuman diligence, to commend their loyalty to the Queen, and to warm their self-complacency in the sunshine of her presence—and all frustrated by the chicken-pock! Prince Albert, with the Prince of Wales, and Princess Alice, represented her Majesty—but, of course, the great attraction was wanting, and hence, we were not surprised to hear that the grand river scene was thought extremely dull. *Sic transit gloria mundi.*

The trial of the Mannings is another of the events which, for want of something else, has engrossed attention. We have availed ourselves of the occasion for urging again the policy of abolishing capital punishment. The scene at the Central Criminal Court was painfully suggestive. A husband and wife, arraigned on the same indictment for murder—"murder most foul and most unnatural"—at deadliest enmity with each other, each professing innocence, and each striving to fasten the crime upon the other—both convicted on testimony as seemingly clear as circumstantial evidence can be, and both sentenced to an ignominious death. The demeanour of the prisoners is as unlike as their persons. The husband sullen and reserved until the close, when he becomes respectful—the wife confident, bold, haughty, and even flirtish, until the verdict discloses her fate, when all her self-control gives way, and she raves in fury against judge, jury, counsel, husband, country—every one and everything, but herself, and her crime. An objection was taken by her counsel to her being tried as a denizen, and a claim urged that she should be allowed the right of a foreigner. But inasmuch as her marriage with an Englishman has naturalized her, the claim was refused. The point mooted will, however, come before the judges, whose decision will probably be given in the course of a fortnight. Till then, she cannot be executed. Her husband, apparently the least blameworthy, will most likely undergo the extreme penalty of the law somewhat earlier. O'Connor's wretched fate is not without a voice of warning. Deviation from morality seems to have paved the way for his doom—and, when he least anticipated, he found how the steps of a flattering woman lead down to the chambers of death.

Come we now to the metropolitan autumnal meeting of the British Anti-state-church Association, held at Finsbury Chapel, on Thursday evening. There was some disappointment occasioned by the unavoidable absence of speakers whose names had attracted not a few—but, on the whole, we were delighted with the demonstration. It was full, quiet, earnest—just such a display as might be made by men governed by principle rather than by impulse. We have given a pretty full, and, we hope, accurate report of it. We have been the more concerned to do this, inasmuch as any but the most meagre notice of Anti-state-church meetings appears to be contrary to the policy of the daily and metropolitan press. The *Daily News*, for example, with several earnest-minded Dissenters on its proprietary, and taken in, we venture to say, by subscribers, the majority of whom sympathize with Anti-state-church principles, besides inserting every now and then leading articles implying its cordial adherence to State-churchism as a feature of our national policy, has again and again burked reports of unsectarian proceedings for its overthrow. Three mortal columns of closest print on the subject of Public Libraries, noticed for about the sixth time, appeared in the same sheet which could only spare half a column for a report of the meeting we are alluding to. But we have little right to find fault with the *Daily News*, which makes no profession of attachment to our principles, when the *Standard of Freedom*, which does, and that a flaming one, too, can give seven columns to a report of the Mannings' trial, and the eighth of a column to a report of the opening meeting for the season of the British Anti-state-church Association. The truth is, the Dissenting principles have always had more to fear from their friends than their foes.

The Parliamentary Reform movement proceeds with vigour. Two meetings, held at opposite parts of the kingdom, and by different but harmonious organizations, claim a word or two of notice. At Southampton, we have a gathering in the Victoria Assembly Rooms, convoked to welcome a deputation from the National Parliamentary and Financial Reform Association, consisting of Sir Joshua Walmsley, B. M. Willcox, Esq., one of the members for the borough, and George Thompson, Esq., at which union between the middle-class Reformers and those amongst the working men, was again proclaimed and ratified. The other meeting was held at Manchester, in the Free Trade Hall, under the auspices of the local society formed there last year, George Wilson, Esq., presiding on the occasion. The features of special interest were the speeches of John Bright, Esq., a member for the city, and of Mr. Taylor, the originator of the Freehold-franchise movement. Mr. Bright gave a lucid and impressive *résumé* of the information he had gleaned in Ireland, during a tour in the sister isle of some weeks. That his speech has told is attested by the notice bestowed upon it by the *Times*—that it broaches no novelty is, perhaps, its strongest recommendation. Mr. Bright sees the condition of Ireland question in the light in which it presents itself to all earnest and liberal-minded men who know anything of that country. A monopoly of the soil, locked up for the most part in the hands of a bankrupt proprietary, utter insecurity of tenure on the part of occupants, an alien Church Establishment, and a fast-diminishing Parliamentary constituency, are evils which have long cried aloud for removal, but cried hitherto in vain. Mr. Bright is too determined a man, and too benevolent, moreover, to allow matters to rest quietly where they are—and, probably, Ireland will gain more from the zeal of a few English members, associated with John Bright, than from all its own representatives, who seem incapable of pursuing anything more solid and realizable than shadows.

The additional Sunday Post-office labour has commenced, and some of the clerks employed, it is said, were under the screw. The number of hands present, however, was not enough to get through the whole business, which besides, owing to the misapprehension of some of the provincial Postmasters, was not as heavy as it will be. We deprecate the conduct of the authorities throughout this whole affair—we think them impolitic in braving so general an opposition. On the other hand, we have seen very much in the conduct of the agitation against Mr. Hill's plan which is as unworthy of the name of religion as Sabbath desecration itself. Some of the placards posted about the walls of the metropolis, and especially in Islington, where the clergy take the lead, are of a character to make one ask whether some other than purely spiritual motives may not have been at work in the matter. Much as we object to the proceedings of Government, we question whether such proceedings as those to which we allude can be held to be much better in the eyes of either man or God.

We may just direct the notice of our readers to the conclusion of the case of Mr. Pearce, committed for manslaughter by a coroner's jury, under the direction of Mr. M. Wakley. We remarked on the discrepancy between the evidence, and the verdict founded upon it at the time. The matter took a very different turn at the Central Criminal Court. First of all, the grand jury ignored the indictment—and then, on Mr. Pearce being put upon his trial on the Coroner's jury verdict, the Judge examined but two or three witnesses, the jury requested that the case might be brought to a close, and the Bench expressed utter astonishment that any twelve men could have found Mr. Pearce guilty in the face of such evidence as came before the Court. It was shrewdly and truly suggested that the finding of the jury was rather a blow aimed at homœopathic practice, than at Mr. Pearce himself. Such unworthy attempts, however, to run down doctrines of any kind, medical, political, or religious, always do much to give them a new impulse. The homœopathists should vote Mr. M. Wakley and his jury a testimonial of gratitude.

The foreign news of the week comprises one or two topics of first-rate importance; all of which, with one exception, are in a certain degree indications that, notwithstanding the general triumph of military authority throughout Europe, reaction has not gone back to the point at which revolution commenced.

The exception is Austria. There the "reign of terror" still prevails, and the wily and unscrupulous Metternich looks almost respectable side by side with the sanguinary Haynau. Far from being in disgrace at Court, that general has been appointed Governor of Hungary. His victim is now completely in his power, and the gibbet is once more in active operation at Pesth. The policy of the Austrian Government has always been shrouded in mystery—at the present time it is perfectly inexplicable by the ordinary rules of statesmanship. In order to account for the acts of savage vengeance which are being perpetrated in Hungary, to the disgust and indignation of civilized Europe, we are compelled to fall back upon the conclusion, that the men—for they cannot be called statesmen—at the head of affairs in Vienna, are, in reality, the servants of the Czar. They are, at least, making Austrian supremacy amongst the conquered, but still powerful Magyars, impossible. Hungary will soon, if the present system of proscription be persisted in, gladly throw herself into the arms of Russia to escape the tyranny of "the red monarchy."

The intelligence from St. Petersburgh, that the Emperor of Russia will no longer insist upon the Hungarian refugees being given up by the Porte, but will be content with their expulsion from the Turkish dominions, will be highly satisfactory to the friends of peace, as removing all fear of a European war. After all, the great Northern Bear finds that he is not omnipotent. Even he, powerful as he is in his own dominions, and almost worshipped as a god, finds his plans and purposes controlled and thwarted by Western Europe. In the eyes of civilized nations he has obtained the reputation of a bully who dares not carry out his threats. It may be presumed, that the lesson which these events are calculated to teach will not be thrown away upon Russia. That they will deter her from pursuing her schemes of ambition in the south-east of Europe can scarcely be hoped. Self-aggrandisement has been the ruling principle of the Czars since the foundation of their empire; and it may be that Nicholas, even if he were disposed, could not altogether abandon the policy of his predecessors. But although diplomacy, intrigue, and corruption, may be as active as ever in promoting his schemes in those countries which border his territory, he must now be well assured, that the time is still far distant when Constantinople shall become the southern capital of the Muscovite empire.

Germany still furnishes a gleam of hope for the future. The Prussian Government have declared, through the mouth of M. Radowitz, their determination to persevere with their scheme of a smaller union of states, notwithstanding the open defection of Saxony and Hanover, and have even fixed a day for the election of a House of Representatives. They have further declared that a restoration of the old German Confederation is impossible. There can be no doubt that, in this unexpected display of firmness, the King of Prussia is prompted by pure self-interest. It is an act of political necessity—the only measure likely to prevent the complete restoration of Austrian supremacy in Germany. Nevertheless, it holds out the promise of liberal institutions to twenty-two millions of people, and erects a barrier to the re-establishment of Austrian despotism in the northern states. It is some satisfaction to observe, that the King of Prussia is convinced that his own interests are bound up with a liberal course of policy.

Amongst the strange events of the present time, few have presented so singular an aspect of novelty as that which has transformed the imperious Narvaez into the defender of constitutional government. The circumstances which occasion

this remark will be found detailed in our news columns. It is to be hoped that misgoverned Spain will be the gainer by the timely defeat of the disgusting intrigues set on foot to re-establish priestly and absolutist influence. Narvaez has now a fine opportunity, by ruling on constitutional principles, and surrounding himself with liberal statesmen, of consolidating his own power and benefiting his country.

Amongst the less striking events which the past week has brought under attention, we may note the assassination of the Portuguese Governor of Macao, by the Chinese—an outrage which may involve grave political consequences; the suspension of the Navigation Laws of the United States in favour of this country; the progress of the annexation movement in Canada; and the continuance of the anti-convict agitation in the Cape Colony and New Zealand.

SOCIAL REFORMS.

In the absence of all questions of immediate political interest, and lest the lapse of another week or two should deprive us of the opportunity, we recur once more to the social condition of those who are designated in France by the term "*proletaires*"—the numerous, and, we fear, increasing class of poor found in all our populous cities, but especially in the metropolis, living from hand to mouth, on chance employment, and eking out, in many cases, a scanty and precarious subsistence, by a countless variety of petty crimes. Their mode of life wears the same relation to the moral well-being of society, as cesspools and other nuisances do to its physical health—it breeds perennial and contagious disease.

The extreme poverty of this wretched class, apart from its removable incidents, is not, perhaps, the main agent in their demoralization. Their insobriety is quite as much the effect as the cause of their misery. Careful investigations, commenced and prosecuted from very different motives—partly religious, partly philanthropic, and partly sanitary—enable us now to lay our finger upon the very core of the mischief, and to pronounce, with unhesitating confidence, what must be the nature of its cure. Happily, the most pernicious feature of the social state of these poor outcasts admits of an easy remedy. Within ten years, it is possible, without any ultimate loss of capital, to dry up in all our large cities one of the most prolific sources both of disease and crime. If the work be not done, we shall deserve a much severer providential castigation than any under which we have been called to suffer.

The domiciliary condition of our *proletaire* class affords the readiest explanation of their irreligious and immoral habits. The wonder is, not that they are so debased, but that their debasement is not tenfold deeper. The necessity which is upon them inexorably tramples out of them all the materials of moral feeling. They must herd together as brutes, without regard to sex or age. Sense of decency, it would be as useless, as it is impossible, for them to retain. Cleanliness is a luxury to which they must be content to be strangers. The air they breathe is poisoned—the water they drink oftentimes polluted. Virtue, where it exists, cannot get out of sight or hearing of vice, so close is their proximity. As there is no comfort, so there can be no repose—as there is no hope, so there can be no stimulus to improvement. Wretchedness which can find no other alleviation, invariably falls back, where it can, upon the grossest sensuality. Self-respect, forethought, reflection, all the means and motives of human elevation, are put clean out of reach. A saint in such an atmosphere could hardly fail of losing his sanctity—what, then, can we expect of sinners born and bred in it?

It is proved by experiment that such a state of domiciliary wretchedness is unnecessary. The rent which these hapless people pay for their filthy shelter, if shelter it can be called, is ample to provide them with separate apartments, well lighted, well ventilated, well supplied with water, and furnished with every accommodation requisite for health, cleanliness, decency, and even comfort, and to yield, in addition, a fair interest on the outlay of capital in the erection of such buildings. Why, then, are they left a prey to such misery as theirs? Because they are themselves helpless, and none have cared for them. They *must* be lodged, and the landlords who can lodge them have power to fleece them at will. The sole problem hitherto studied has been, how the highest rent could be secured at the least outlay. The necessities of the poor have furnished the solution. Grind them by extortion out of all that man could wish a home to be, and give them barely what animal nature cannot do without, and the question is settled. Why have they been thus left? Because in this country property busies itself almost exclusively about its rights, and forgets its duties. Why is it thus? Simply, for want of that combination among the wealthy for the good of man, which is found to be so easy for the increase of money. Joint-stock companies have been numerous enough, but they have not taken a philanthropic direction. "And who is my neighbour?" every one has asked when reminded of social duties. The cholera has been amongst us to answer the inquiry. Our neighbours are the helpless and the outcast, who, if they be not cared for, Providence will convert into a scourge for us, and a curse.

We suppose that in every parish of the metropolis there are some men of influence in their several neighbourhoods, anxious to improve the physical, moral, and spiritual condition of the poor. Well, a practicable path of benevolent enterprise is now open to them, if they will but enter upon it with manly resolution. There is no necessity for them to linger for some great national undertaking for the destruction of the worst incident of poverty—the work will be better done on a more modest scale. In every parish, the few gentlemen we have above described may associate, and constitute the nucleus of a parochial company for erecting a model lodging-house, or more than one, if necessary, for the poor. They can easily calculate the amount of capital necessary to be expended, and the proportion of rent which will return for that expenditure a moderate interest. They can invite their fellow-parishioners to subscribe for shares, which may be fixed at a low figure. They can avail themselves of all the experience which has been gained by others, to regulate the conditions under which their premises shall be available, and by which the stipulated rent shall be secured. Every house of this kind which shall be erected will confer a double advantage upon the poor. They who inhabit them will enjoy the comfort of them; and those who do not, or cannot, will be less crammed in their miserable quarters. But the success of one experiment will render others more and more easy. We can see no reason why the squalor of our great cities may not, in this way, be literally walled out. All that seems to us to be required is, that every attempt should be on a manageable scale, and that somebody in every locality should be patriotic enough to start the undertaking.

It is pleaded, we know, as an excuse for negligence in this matter, that the class for whose benefit such lodging-houses are intended, are so debased as to prefer their present mode of life. Suppose it be so—suppose habit to have reconciled them to filth, indecency, and discomfort—what then? The present generation of *proletaires* is not immortal. Would it not be well to provide against any augmentation of their already vitiated numbers from the ranks above? If there are myriads who have never known, and therefore cannot well appreciate, a higher domiciliary condition, are there not thousands who have, and who can? The stagnant and crime-breeding pool of social degradation is being perpetually fed by trickling streams from higher places. Might it not be well to put a stop to this increase? The mischief is now perpetually increasing both in extent and intensity. Divert from it the ever-running supply, and you diminish its area, as well as abate its virulence. But we do not believe one-half that has been uttered concerning the depraved tastes of the poor. Specimens of it may, no doubt, be pointed out; but in the vast majority of instances, there is reason to believe that necessity, not choice, prescribes their brutal habits.

We have no wish whatever to discourage *direct* exertion for the moral welfare of this class—but we hold with the *Examiner* that the wisest expenditure of means for this purpose will be that which improves most sensibly their physical condition. Ragged Schools are admirable institutions—so are City Missions, and Ragged Kirks. But how much more effective they would become if aided by Model Lodging-houses, Lord Ashley can bear witness. Nor can we see how such men as his lordship can hold themselves absolved from the responsibility of forcing upon the Government such retrenchment as might be turned to account for the elevation of our *proletaires*. Our Board of Health insists upon the necessity of cleanliness—and they who appointed that board tax the poor man's soap. The one calls out for light and air—the other lays on a window-tax. Better habitations is the demand of this—an excise-duty on bricks, the reply of that. Nay! the inconsistency does not stop here; for Parliament, under the direction of Ministers, demands education for the people—and the same Parliament taxes all the materials of knowledge. It will be seen, we hope, after a while, that financial reform and social morality are inseparable; and that every farthing squandered by an extravagant government upon aristocratic idlers, entails upon the people who permit it a certain increase of disease, demoralization, and danger.

JUSTICE AND MERCY.

A paragraph of two or three lines found its way last week into our columns from those of a contemporary—crouched into a corner of the page, as though ashamed alike of its announcement and its tone—to the effect, that the London hangman had lately made large gains in his loathsome trade; that, indeed, the dealer out of judicial death had raised the price of his disgusting work. Telling strongly as does the fact on which the idle story rests, against the much-vaunted efficacy of capital penalties in repressing the crime they punish, it is strengthened when we add, that but the other day a young man was hanged in Scotland, protesting, with the fatal rope about his neck, his guiltlessness; that a woman now lies in Taunton-gaol, awaiting but the hour when she shall have become a mother, to be led forth and put to death by the public executioner; and that two others have just been added to the list of the condemned—to the number of "those who are appointed to die."

The first of these cases is appalling, from the very possibility of mistake. We may go over again, one by one, the dismal steps that brought the lad to trial and conviction—we may balance, with a painful carefulness and a rigorous impartiality, contending probabilities—the weight of damning evidence may kick the beam of equity—and yet the solemn protestations of that man, mingled with his dying prayers,—protestations persevered in when all hope of reprieve or respite was gone, and uttered in the absence of all bravado—"must give us pause;" and make us shudder at the shame of doing that, with all the sombre pomp of judicial sentence, which we condemn him for doing, in the heat of ungovernable passion or the worser coolness of malignant cunning.

Scarcely can Mary Howitt's pen invest with deeper pathos the fate of the woman, Charlotte Harris, to whom we have before referred. About her commission of the atrocity for which she has been condemned to die, there is no incertitude; and to palliate its enormity there is no room. In pleading that her life be spared, we appeal—apart from a general principle—to the compassion of the human heart. We do not forget, nor wish to put out of sight, the incalculable magnitude of her offence. It "smells rank to heaven." For a woman to be so dead alike to the sensibilities of her sex and the added tenderness of the conjugal relation, as to make the functions of the woman and the wife serve as the opportunity of committing a murder for which it is hard to find a motive, is horrible indeed. But the terribleness of the thing is almost equalled by that of the Draconian law, which, when she pleads as a reason why she should not die that the child of her victim is about to be born of her body, sends her back to prison, bids that she be nursed with gentleness and care through the hour of her peril and pain; and then, when she has survived the peril, when she has given a new life to the world—the precious means of awakening within her repentant feeling, the likeliest agency of reclamation—takes the babe from its mother's bosom, and sends the mother, fainting with weakness and terror, to the scaffold! Surely here, if ever, we may urge on those who oppose the stern demands of justice to the pleadings of mercy—

> "Consider this,
> That in the course of justice none of us
> Should see salvation: we do pray for mercy;
> And that same prayer doth teach us all to render
> The deeds of mercy."

The dock of the Old Bailey has, within this last week, presented a spectacle unparalleled even in its annals. Man and wife standing beside each other for two days, surrounded by all the awfulness which can attend the administration of law, charged with a common crime and exposed to a common fate, yet maintaining a sullen indifference to each other's presence, and even pursuing, by their representatives, a course of mutually suicidal recrimination—the unmanly cowardice, the sottish sullenness, of the one; the unwomanly hardihood, the fierce invectives, of the other—the array of legal evidence and forensic skill employed against those prisoners—the feebly forcible attempts of their advocates to gain their acquittal or to mitigate their doom — form a scene it is impossible to contemplate without feelings of mingled disgust and commiseration. But amidst those feelings, grave thoughts rise up—thoughts that turn upon the spiritual phenomena which lie behind the paraphernalia of crime and retribution, and of which human law and judgment take no cognizance—thoughts of the steps which could have brought two human beings to that dreadful depth of depravity; of the gradualness with which the temptation must have familiarized itself to the imagination and the heart before the perpetration of the deed; of the impossibility of apportioning to each the degree of guilt and the measure of punishment. And on such reflections we found a plea—not, indeed, for the suspension, in this case, of that law which condemns these murderers to death—but for its entire abrogation. From the depth of their depravity, on the enormity of their crime, we raise a higher argument for the sparing of their lives. When indignant virtue exclaims, "Away with them! they are not fit to live!" the question returns with terrible significance, "Are they, then, fit to die?" When legal confidence, assured of the certainty of its deductions, points triumphantly to the unbroken chain of proof, we ask if there be not discrepancies and difficulties about it, as about every question that can be submitted to

human decision, which should make us very chary of pronouncing a sentence which cannot be revoked;—we point to the instance of the treacherousness of circumstantial testimony which appears to-day in another part of our paper;—we ask those who talk flippantly of this "low-life Lady Macbeth tragedy," whether the fact that to this day the students of the great Shakspeare are divided as to the character of that his greatest creation, should not warn them how they sit in judgment on contemporary criminals?—we urge the consideration, that while the moral guilt of these parties may greatly differ, you inflict on both the same punishment—dragging the trembling wretch who was little more than the tool of a stronger will to the scaffold, while the guiltier culprit stalks thither with a mock-heroism;—and we ask whether, after all, justice to ourselves does not plead for mercy to our murderers?

The Society for the Abolition of the Punishment of Death intend, we understand, to be up and doing in the agitation of this question during the coming winter. We hope that their activity will be as great as their cause is good. On no subject can the friends of progress appeal more confidently from established custom to the tribunal of public opinion. On whatever ground the battle may be fought, their triumph seems to us secure. Scripture and statistics, abstract justice and legislative policy, alike desert their opponents. The citation of texts and the reference to facts, are equally unable to sustain the gallows. The texts turn out to be mis-translated or perverted, and the facts either will not bear inspection or refuse to yield the desired results. That we are bound by Divine commandment, or by any universal, irrevocable moral law, to put even the wilful murderer to death, few will now contend. That it is necessary for the safety of society, is a ridiculous allegation, in an age when society itself becomes an extemporized constabulary to capture a fugitive criminal; when the latest contrivances of civilization, the inventions of science, a Briareus-handed police, combine with that Providence which seems, ever since the days of Cain, to have branded the homicide, to render escape or concealment impossible; and when the most atrocious malefactors pass quietly in a cab through a district which fifty years since would have turned out to their rescue. That the fallibility of human conclusions and the imperfection of human judgment, render it alike unwise and unjust to pronounce on the moral guilt of a criminal, or to inflict upon him a punishment more severe than is necessary to his restraint and to the repression of his crime, is admitted by all thoughtful minds. And that to spare the sinner, while we save society from a repetition of the sin—to imitate, though at an infinite distance, that Divine mercy which compassionates the vilest while it does not suffer the powerfullest transgressor to go unpunished—is the duty of the State, acting in the name of the individuals who compose it, will be cheerfully admitted by every heart which has been touched by the sense of human kindness or of Christian love.

Deputation to Paris on Behalf of Dr. Achilli.—We have great pleasure in announcing the safe arrival in Paris of Sir C. E. Eardley, Bart., and the other gentlemen forming the deputation appointed at the late meeting of the Evangelical Alliance, at Glasgow. We learn that, on Monday last, the deputation, accompanind by MM. Adolphe Monod and Grandpierre, had an interview with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, by whom they were received with the utmost courtesy and cordiality. M. de Tocqueville listened attentively to the reading of the memorial presented by the deputation. He appeared, however, to be well acquainted with the facts of the case; but had been unable to obtain any definite statement as to the real cause of Dr. Achilli's imprisonment. At the request of the deputation, he promised to write on that day for positive information upon the subject. It will be ascertained, we believe, by whose authority the arrest was made; and, should it prove that the name of the French authorities has been fraudulently used, the prisoner, whatever may be the charges brought against him, will be immediately liberated. —*Christian Times.*

Baths and Wash-houses for the Poor at Birmingham.—The first stone of a building to be devoted to the purpose of providing baths and wash-houses for the poor, was laid at Birmingham on Monday, by the mayor (Samuel Thornton, Esq.), assisted by the members of the Town Council, and other authorities of the borough. There are to be about one hundred baths and fifty wash-houses; the cost of which is estimated at about £10,000.

The Late Fire in London Wall.—The large amount of some £30,000 salvage has been obtained from the great fire at London Wall. Bales of wool when exposed to fire have their exterior charred, but a large mass of the material within escapes damage; hence the present salvage.

Altar Denunciations.—According to the *Waterford News* (repeal authority), the Rev. Mr. Power, from the altar of his chapel at Grangemocklar, on Sunday last, "denounced the tyrannous conduct of the landlords," and appealed to the congregation to organize meetings to petition for a reduction of rents.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

FALLIBILITY OF THE MOST REASONABLE EVIDENTIAL INFERENCES.

(From the *Examiner*.)

We have more than once remarked on the fallibility of presumptive evidence, and a fresh instance has just occurred. A man named M'Gowran, who had just received a sum of money, suddenly disappeared, and his property was the next day found in the possession of a man and his wife with whom he had been living, and with whom he had last been seen, in circumstances extremely suspicious. As it was certain that these persons had robbed M'Gowran, and as it was certain, too, that M'Gowran had not come forward to complain of the robbery, which it was reasonable to suppose he would surely have done if living, the natural conclusion was that he was dead, and had been made away with by the persons who had plundered him. No search was consequently made for the living man, but for the dead body; so certain was it thought that he could not be amongst the living. Yet, strange to say, amongst all these rational suppositions and presumptions, the man has reappeared. He was robbed by the parties suspected; but instead of acting as any other human being would have done in such a case—instead of having recourse to the laws, and trying to recover his property, or a part of it, he determined to endeavour to forget his loss, and went wandering about Kent, seeking to obtain a miserable subsistence from hawking. It was at last by a mere accident that he was discovered and brought forward. He never looked at a newspaper—never heard of the noise made by his own case, of the apprehension and examination of his robbers, and the search for his own body. A person who knew him chanced to meet him, and apprised him of what had passed. But for this accident, the conclusion would have been that he had been murdered, and that the body had been concealed or destroyed, so as to leave no trace; for who could have conceived conduct so extraordinary as that of this man, in not making a complaint, or an attempt to recover his property, but submitting helplessly at once, and applying himself to forgetfulness and hawking. The example shows how fallacious it is to judge according to reasonable probabilities, as the eccentricities of human nature exceed the bounds of imagination.

In stating that the conclusion would have been that M'Gowran had been murdered, we do not mean to affirm that such would have been the legal judgment; but the prisoners convicted of the robbery would, beyond a doubt, have laboured under all the odium that they were also guilty of the murder, and that they owed their escape from the gallows only to their success in concealing the body.

Execution at Jedburgh.—On Thursday last, John Wilson, one of the two railway labourers convicted at the recent Justiciary Court at Jedburgh for the murder of William Lauder at last St. Boswell's fair,—and concerning which we published full particulars at the time,—underwent the utmost penalty of the law in front of the County Gaol; the other man, Brady, who was also found guilty of the same crime, obtained a respite for three weeks, but respecting the course that the law will ultimately pursue regarding him nothing is definitively known, though it is generally believed that his sentence will be commuted to transportation for life. The death-bell within began to toll about half-past seven o'clock, and continued up to the time the unfortunate man was brought out, which was exactly eight o'clock a.m. Wilson ascended the steps leading to the scaffold, accompanied by a Roman Catholic priest and the magistrates, with a firm step, but pale face. He was dressed in a blue jacket, light vest, and drab trousers—the same, it will be remembered, as he alleged he had on on the fair-day. He joined in the reading of the Lord's Prayer, the Creed, and a portion of the 15th chapter of 1st Corinthians. He appeared extremely fervent in his devotions, and ofttimes lifted his face to Heaven. If he made any confession to the priest, it is not known, but just as he was about to ascend the drop he was asked by his spiritual father if he had any declaration to make, on which he spoke nearly as follows:—"I am going to be launched into eternity to face my God, and I am not going with a lie in my mouth. I neither lifted stick nor stone on the fair-day. I am about to suffer for another man." He then pardoned the judge, jury, and witnesses who had condemned him. He also freely forgave his enemies. The executioner (Murdock of Glasgow), a feeble old man, and said to be upwards of eighty years old, the same functionary who officiated at the previous execution in Jedburgh eighteen years ago, then adjusted the rope around his neck, after which he handed the napkin to Wilson to give the signal when he wished the fatal bolt to be drawn. The number of persons assembled to witness the execution was not numerous; we are of opinion that it did not exceed 2,000, amongst which were a few women, a great number of whom left the ground when Wilson ascended the scaffold. All appeared to be more or less affected by the scene—a few of the burgher guard fainted, and many shed tears. Most of the spectators were from the country, there being comparatively few townspeople present. —*Border Advertiser.*

A correspondent of the *Pittsburg Journal*, U.S., gives an account of a journey through the Mormon country, in the vicinity of the Great Salt Lake: "One day we drank saltwater, next soda, next sulphur; then water as cold as ice, the next so warm as to be swallowed with difficulty."

GREAT MEETING AT MANCHESTER ON FINANCIAL REFORM, &c.

On Thursday evening a great meeting was held in the Free-trade Hall, Manchester, being a meeting of the Financial and Parliamentary Reform Association nominally, but the prime object in reality being to give Mr. Bright, one of the members of that borough, an opportunity of expounding his sentiments on Irish as well as finance reform, founded on his late tour through Ireland. The results of Mr. Bright's opportunities of observation whilst in Ireland, had been looked for with much interest, and the meeting was very influentially as well as numerously attended. A further object of the meeting was to establish a Freehold Land Association on a similar basis to that at Birmingham. George Wilson, Esq., presided.

The Chairman opened the proceedings in a speech of great length, in which he referred to the proceedings of the council since the establishment of the association at the commencement of the present year.

Mr. Hickin read a report, detailing, at greater length, the operations of the association.

The report, on the motion of Mr. Alexander Henry, M.P., seconded by Mr. Joseph Brotherton, M.P., was carried unanimously.

Mr. Milner Gibson next addressed the meeting in support of the objects of the association.

Mr. Bright, who was rapturously received on coming forward, said it was impossible for him to look upon that large assembly without feeling cheered by the conviction that it might be taken as a manifestation of the existence of a sound and healthy political feeling in this great town and district, for they were met to inquire and to discuss—they were met to spread, so far as lay in their power—sound opinions upon questions most important for them to understand, and for the purpose of advancing principles and a policy which they believed to be essential for the contentment and permanent prosperity of the country [hear, hear]. He was disposed to confine himself very much on this occasion to a very partial discussion, for it can only be partial, of that question which he believed at this moment is of more pressing importance to the welfare of the United Kingdom than any other to which attention could possibly be called; he alluded to the condition of the island which we forget to be in existence, but which is equal in extent and population to one-third of this great United Kingdom, the island of Ireland [cheers]. It needed no ingenuity to show that the topic to which he asked their attention was intimately connected with the objects of this meeting, for 40,000 soldiers are maintained in Ireland, chiefly out of the taxes paid by the people of Great Britain, and the people of Great Britain had a right to know why they are there, and if it is necessary they should be there [hear, hear]. And bear in mind that the men who are so afraid of a Russian fleet, or a French fleet, or Russian and French armies, have nothing to say on behalf of the 40,000 men in Ireland. They are not there to keep off a foreign foe—no man pretends it. They are there because the people of Ireland are, or are supposed to be, not indifferent only, but hostile to the institutions of this United Kingdom, and hostile to the power and Government of the Imperial legislature [hear, hear]. Let him observe, that he was not now going to speak of Ireland as it exists at this moment, because he knew what would be the answer made by certain parties who want always to shove responsibility on some one else—they say that famine is not the effect alone of governments and climate, but sent from heaven for some mysterious purpose not exactly accounted for, and that we must bow to it as an evil that we cannot escape. But he asked them to consider what Ireland was before the famine [hear]. We will not have the crime which attaches to the condition of that country, laid to the door of a beneficent Omnipotence—we will bring it home to the legislation, to the Parliament, and to the constitution of the United Kingdom; and if they looked to the condition of these things in past years, there, and there only, will be laid the blame of this state of things. At the latter end of the year 1843, the Government of Sir R. Peel very properly appointed a commission for investigating the condition of Ireland, their attention being particularly attracted to the tenure of land in that country. There had been a great many other commissioners, but of very little use, as he would show them before they had done, but he hoped some good might come out of this commission at last. He would give them one or two facts that that commission presented in its report of Ireland, in 1844—a year of remarkable prosperity in Great Britain. There is an extract from this report, which may be worth reading to this meeting. They say:—"A reference to the evidence of most of the witnesses will show that the agricultural labourer of Ireland continues to suffer the greatest privations and hardships—that he continues to depend on casual and precarious employment for subsistence—that he is still badly housed—badly fed—badly clothed—and badly paid for his labour. Our personal experience and observations during our inquiry have afforded us a melancholy confirmation of these statements, and we cannot forbear expressing our strong sense of the patient endurance which the labouring classes have generally exhibited under sufferings greater, we believe, than the people in any other country of Europe have sustained." He did not hope to have anything more conclusive on that point than what was stated in the report of these eminent commissioners. Well now that is the condition of Ireland before the famine. What is its condition now? Why of course, every one of these

particulars is aggravated to a fearful extent except one. So large a proportion of people may not be living in those houses that are unfit for human habitation, for the larger portion of those who were thus living are not now on the face of the earth at all, and the hovels which they inhabited have been levelled to the ground or stand in ruins to attest the poverty and suffering of the people, and in many cases it must be admitted the cruelty and injustice of the proprietary classes [cheers]. Now we have heard of the famine in Ireland, but, being here, we have known nothing of it. The word famine does not convey at all to the mind what famine is. Famine has stricken down hundreds of thousands of men, women, and children, and pestilence has come to glean that which famine had left unreaped. There are those who will attest this—in some districts in Ireland one-third of the population, and even more than one-third, have fallen victims to famine during the last three or four years. Well, then, we have the extensive emigration—he did not at the moment recollect the figures—but hundreds of thousands of Irish have escaped to foreign countries; and he had heard it stated by men well entitled to give an opinion, that were it possible now to offer to Irishmen the means of going to another hemisphere, one-half the population of that devoted land would fly from the country of their birth, and settle in another land, there for ever to feel hostile to the institutions of the country which denied them subsistence where they were born [great cheering]. They had heard of union workhouses in Ireland; he had seen and visited a large number of them; they were the largest houses almost as you pass through the country, and they are very much crowded, and have been for two or three years past, with vast numbers of these miserable wretches. On the 15th June, 1849, there were 237,000 of the population of Ireland in the union workhouses; there were 62,500 boys, and 66,300 girls, under eighteen years of age; and, at the same time, there were 758,000 people receiving, not casually, but almost permanently, during many months, a most inadequate subsistence in the shape of out-door relief. Now he had spoken of those cottages, or hovels, whose inmates are no longer there. In passing through some half-dozen counties—Cork (especially in the western parts of it), Kerry, Limerick, Clare, Galway, and Mayo—you see hundreds, he should perhaps be within the mark if he said thousands, of the ruined cottages of the labouring peasantry and small renters of land. You see sometimes twenty houses without a roof upon them. He came to a village, not far from Castlebar, where the system of eviction had been carried out only a few days before. Five women came about us as the car stopped, and on making inquiry they told us their sorrowful story. They were not badly clad, they were cleanly in appearance, they were intelligent, they used no violent language, but in most moderate terms told us, that the week previously their five houses had been levelled. They told us how many children were in the families. He recollected that one had eight, and another had six; that the husbands of three of them were in England harvesting. He verily believed thousands of men and women have died speedily within the last two or three years in consequence of evictions taking place—evictions which I deny were necessary to the success of the proprietor, but were as likely to bring ruin on his property as any other course he and his forefathers had taken with regard to it [cheers]. And there are outrages yet in Ireland. In the papers within the last fortnight we read of a gentleman shot in open day, on Sunday morning, at eleven o'clock, on his way to church, whilst two men were within two yards of him, and one had his shoulder against his saddle. The first thing that called his attention to the condition of Ireland was the reading an account of one of these outrages. He thought of it, and the truth struck him at once, that when the law refuses its duty, and Government denies the right of the people—when competition is so fierce for the little land the aristocracy grant for cultivation in Ireland—when, in fact, for a bare potato millions are scrambling, why, then people are driven back from the land, and from the usages of civilization, to that which is termed the law of nature, if not of the strongest [cheers]. At this moment there is a state of war in Ireland. Don't let us disguise it from ourselves that there is war between landlord and tenant—a war as fierce and relentless as if carried on boldly and in open day by force of arms—a suspicion between landlord and tenant, not known in any class in this country, and a hatred for which there is at present no system proposed in Ireland by which it can be healed or eradicated. In a state of things like this, with industry destroyed, and the rights of property destroyed, landlords in Ireland of the most excellent character, and with the best intentions, cannot make those dispositions of property necessary for the advantage of the tenants themselves. Well, he thought if he could point out, or any man could point out, any way by which this state of things could be remedied—if he could put his finger on the cause of it, and say to Parliament and his countrymen, there is the cause, and there is the remedy—even though he be mistaken, he thought it his duty to do so; and he felt it a duty he owed to them to point out what he (Mr. Bright) believed to be the cause and the remedy [loud cheering]. He did not intend to go in detail into the politics of this question further than to some extent with regard to the economical branch of it. There is in Ireland that worst of all monopolies, the monopoly of land; and in addition to all the ordinary evils of monopolies, the Irish land monopolists are bankrupts, reckless and powerless of anything like good. He would give them one or two facts, illustrative of the state of things, with regard to land in Ireland, at the present moment. Such a thing as the purchase of a piece of land is unknown. You may hear of the purchase of large estates, but the purchase of a field or a small farm is seldom heard of. Wherever you stand, the property is Lord A.'s or the Marquis of B.'s, and reaches as far as you can see, three, five, eighteen, or twenty miles. Now this was the system, and he asked what were the results? They were such as could not be looked upon without sorrow and humiliation. It had been perpetuated in Ireland to maintain the "old blood." What has become of the old blood? It is stagnant, if it existed at all, and there was no greater ruin in Ireland than that which had fallen on some of the oldest families. Every law had had for its object not the economical advantages of the people, but the substitution of feudalism and aristocracy. All those laws should be repealed, and he would have the sale of land made as free as a chattel or the sale of a horse in the stable [cheers]. He would have the laws of bankruptcy come into operation which applied to traders; and if a man could not pay his debts, or give security for their payment, if his creditors wished it, his estates should be handed over to the official assignee, and his effects fairly divided among those to whom he owed money. He would have Parliament, in the first place, to give security and compensation to the tenants of Ireland for the visible, tangible, measurable improvements they might make upon their land [loud cheers]. At present, every pound the tenant spent upon the land only enhanced its value to the landlord, who, without hesitation, dispossessed him if he could get a higher bid for the farm upon the very improvements which the tenant had made. Mr. Bright concluded his speech amidst loud shouts of applause.

Mr. Taylor, of Birmingham, next addressed the meeting on the Freehold Land scheme, and a motion for the formation of a similar society for the creation of freehold votes in Lancashire was proposed and carried amidst great cheering.

The meeting lasted till twelve o'clock.

LAW, POLICE, AND ASSIZE.

TRIAL OF MR. PEARCE.—ALLEGED DEATH FROM HOMŒOPATHIC TREATMENT.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT, SATURDAY.

Charles Thomas Pearce, medical student, surrendered to take his trial for manslaughter.

A bill had been preferred before the grand jury for the same offence, but they threw it out, and the defendant was now arraigned upon the coroner's inquisition. It alleged that on the 9th of September, 1849, one Richard David Pearce was sick and ill, and unable to attend to his usual labour and business, and that defendant, being a student of medicine, undertook to treat him medically, and to give him medicines while he was so sick and ill and unable to attend to his labour, and that he, having so contracted, did unlawfully and feloniously, upon the said 9th of September, and on divers other days, assault the said David Richard Pearce, and unlawfully refused to allow him and prevented him from having sufficient food and victuals for the nourishment of his body, it being his duty as such medical adviser to have allowed him such sufficient food and nourishment, and for want thereof the deceased became mortally sick and distempered, and died; and that the defendant, by the manner and means aforesaid, did feloniously kill and slay him.

Mr. Horry was for the prosecution; Serjeant Wilkins, Mr. Clarkson, and Mr. Parry, were for the defence.

Mrs. Pearce said: I am the widow of the deceased, and the defendant is his brother. My husband was attacked by cholera on the 8th of September, and a medical gentleman named Harris was sent for, and he attended him, and saw him three times on that day, and sent medicines for him. Mr. Harris continued to attend him until Sunday evening, the 9th, and the next day the defendant came and took charge of him, and continued to do so until the Wednesday following, when Mr. Davis, another medical gentleman, was called in. From the Monday to the Wednesday, the defendant ordered that his brother should not have anything but cold water and medicine, and I gave him nothing but what he ordered. Mr. Gobrey, another medical man, was called in on Thursday, the 13th, and he prescribed medicine for my husband. My husband died on the 18th.

By Serjeant Wilkins: I have known the defendant ten years, and I believe for the last five he has been studying medicine, and I have heard that he has given lectures upon the physical sciences at University College, and that he had attended the lectures of several eminent medical men. My husband had some arrow-root on the 11th, but he vomited it up, and I afterwards gave him some weak gruel. The deceased wished to see his brother, and he was sent for in consequence. The defendant ordered gruel for the deceased on Tuesday, and told me to give it him two teaspoonfuls at a time. The defendant, I believe, was himself attacked with cholera on the 18th, and Mr. Gobrey then attended my husband till his death.

Serjeant Wilkins submitted that his evidence put an end to the case.

Mr. Justice Maule said he supposed there would be some evidence that the death was the result of the abstinence on the Monday and Tuesday.

Mr. Richard Harris said: I am a surgeon, and was called on to attend the deceased on the Sunday. I found him suffering from malignant cholera, and in a very critical state. I saw him three times during the day, and in the evening, although I considered he had somewhat rallied, yet he was in a very dangerous condition. Having heard that the deceased had a brother in the profession, I wished to see him, in order that we might have a consultation upon the case, and the defendant was introduced to me, and after some conversation he said that as everything had been done that could be under the old system, he should like to try the effect of the homœopathic system, and I consented to give up the case to him. I saw the deceased on the day after the defendant had taken the charge of him, and he appeared considerably relieved, and reaction had taken place. The following day the deceased was not quite so well, and I did not see him again until the day before his death.

By Serjeant Wilkins: When I saw the deceased the first time the disease appeared to me sufficiently urgent to have caused his death.

Mr. Justice Maule: Did you observe anything which induced you to believe that the defendant had acted improperly in the case?

Witness: I did not.

Mr. Justice Maule: Would it be a proper course in the case of a cholera patient, who was in a state of collapse, to give solid food, or would the bowels be in a condition to receive it?

Witness: He could have had liquid food.

Mr. Justice Maule: Why do you not answer the question? Would it be proper to give solid food?

Witness: No.

Mr. Justice Maule: Then why don't you say so? You might as well have said he could have put on a clean shirt as the answer you formerly gave.

The jury said they were quite satisfied there was no evidence to support the charge.

Mr. Justice Maule: How any man could be found to say that this defendant was guilty of manslaughter I cannot conceive. It appears that he was called in in a desperate case, and that he did everything it was possible to do under the circumstances.

Serjeant Wilkins said he believed the real fact was, that this indictment was merely an attack upon the homœopathic system.

A verdict of "Not Guilty" was then taken, and the defendant was at once discharged.

Murder in Dulwich-wood.—Sentence of Death.—In the Central Criminal Court, yesterday week, Stephen Alfred Gordon, *alias* Dowland, aged seventeen, was tried for attempting to murder Sarah Frances Ewings. It appeared from the evidence, that the prisoner had seduced the girl, but promised to marry her; and she had declared that she would state her case to a relative of her own unless he did something for her. He decoyed her at night to Dulwich-wood; having so contrived that her absence should not be noticed, and that his meeting her should not be known. In the wood, he cut her throat with a razor, knocked her down twice with a pistol, beat her on the head, and fled, leaving her insensible. The case was clear, and the prisoner could make no available defence. He was found guilty of wounding the woman with intent to murder her. On Saturday, Mr. Justice Cresswell passed sentence of death on the prisoner. If he considered the nature of the crime, it was an attempt to murder; if he considered the manner in which the act was perpetrated, it was the most cruel and wicked he ever heard of. The prisoner, who exhibited the same indifference he had shown during the trial, heard the sentence without betraying the slightest emotion, and when the learned judge had concluded, he walked briskly away from the dock, looking carelessly round the court.

Swindling.—James Wentworth, *alias* Green, the man whose swindling exploits were recently mentioned, was tried for forging two bills for £60 and £75 with intent to defraud Mr. Reginald. He had got possession of a house belonging to Mr. Reginald, and gave the bills in payment. The prisoner was convicted, and sentenced to be transported for fifteen years.

The Robbery of Railway Parcels.—The two Bartons and Hanbury were tried for the robbery of the railway-parcels in Bedford-row. The evidence was similar to that already reported, and all were found guilty. Old Barton was sentenced to be transported for fifteen years, and Hanbury for seven; but as the youth appeared to have been used by the father as an instrument, his sentence was only six months' imprisonment.

Post-office Embezzlement.—On Saturday, William Thomas Alford, 19, and M'Kenzie M'Key, 26, Post-office clerks, were convicted upon separate indictments of stealing letters containing money and other articles, the property of the Postmaster-General. The cases were of the ordinary description, the prisoners being detected in the act of endeavouring to secrete letters in the water-closet after transferring the contents to their own pockets. The prisoner Alford, who was recommended to mercy on account of his youth, was sentenced to be kept to hard labour for eighteen months, and the other prisoner was ordered to be transported for seven years.

The Bursting of a Sewer in the Borough.—The inquest on the five persons who perished in the Kenilworth-street sewer has been concluded. The evidence was entirely that of scientific men on the generation of the gases which destroyed the sufferers. The Jury deliberated for nearly two hours, and then found, that the deceased had perished "from inhalation of noxious gas generated in a neglected and unventilated sewer." They also attach this opinion to their verdict, but the coroner said he could not register it—"The Jury unanimously consider that the commissioners and officers of the metropolitan sewers are much to blame for having neglected to avail themselves of the unusual advantages offered from the local situation of the Grosvenor Canal for the purposes of flushing the sewers in this district."

GREAT PEACE MEETING AT EXETER HALL.

Exeter Hall was last night the scene of one of the most magnificent meetings it was ever our lot to witness. The vast building was crowded in every part, from the commencement to the close of the proceedings, by a most attentive and enthusiastic audience. Platform, galleries, and area—indeed, every available nook and corner—were filled with occupants, eager to see and hear the distinguished personages present; while the raised seats were filled with well-dressed ladies, who seemed no whit behind their fellow-countrywomen in other parts of the hall in interest and excitement. Some disappointment was apprehended from the absence of several celebrated characters, whose presence and participation had been announced; but everything passed off admirably, under the excellent arrangement of the secretaries. At a few minutes before the time announced for taking the chair (half-past six o'clock), R. Cobden, Esq., M.P., W. Ewart, Esq., M.P., and several gentlemen whose appearance denoted their foreign nativity, appeared on the platform, and were hailed with shouts of welcome.

Near the chairman we observed—General Klapka; M. Haunwassy, Chief of the Finance Department, Hungary; M. Ujhazy, Civil Governor of Comorn; Major Danburghy; M. G. A. Wimmer, Protestant Minister of Hungary; M. Horace Say; M. Leon Say; M. Frederic Bastiat; M. Joseph Garnier; M. Guillaumin; M. Hippolyte Dussaud; R. Cobden, Esq., M.P.; J. B. Smith, Esq., M.P.; J. Ellis, Esq., M.P.; Samuel Gurney, Esq.; Charles Mackay, Esq., LL.D.; President Mahan, of Oberlin, Ohio; Rev. J. Campbell, D.D.; Rev. T. W. Jenkyn, D.D.; Dr. John Lee; Dr. Oxley; Rev. W. Brock; Joseph Sturge, Esq.; Thomas Fowler, Esq.; C. Gilpin, Esq.; Rev. Thomas Pyne; Richard Taylor, Esq.; John Scoble, Esq.; John Cassell, Esq.; Richard Peek, Esq.; John Rutter, Esq.; Isaac Bass, Esq.; The Rev. J. C. Gallaway, M.A.; John Jones, Esq.; Robert Owen, Esq.; W. Edwards, Esq.; W. Shaen, Esq., M.A.; Rev. S. Green; Rev. G. Wilkins; Rev. D. Thomas; Rev. G. H. Stoddart.

On the motion of C. Gilpin, Esq.,

W. Ewart, Esq., M.P., took the chair. He commenced his brief introductory speech by saying, that he would leave to the secretary (the Rev. H. Richard) to state, on behalf of the Peace Congress Committee, the precise occasion of the present gathering. He next informed the audience, that a Congress similar to that lately held in Paris would take place at Frankfort in the summer of next year; and that it was expected to be attended by delegates not only from nearly every country of Europe, but also from America [cheers]. He had the honour and happiness of being surrounded, on the present occasion, by several distinguished foreigners—distinguished not only in literature, especially the literature of political philosophy; but also in statesmanship; and one at least, in war—General Klapka [loud and prolonged applause]; who had come to entwine around the olive-branch of peace the laurels of war. He (the chairman) had the highest pleasure in witnessing scenes like these. They augured well for the progress of peace. He might be told, as he repeatedly was, that the time had not come for the realization of pacific ideas. But it seemed to him that no time could be so fitting to watch for and hail the dawn of universal peace as when the lurid flames of war were dying out [cheers]. He lamented that the dawn of peace should be stained and darkened by the cruelties of war in some of the countries of Europe. He referred to the barbarities committed by the armies of the Austrian empire [loud cries of "shame"]. But such barbarities could not be repeated—war could scarcely again be waged—if the kingdom of France—he meant the Republic of France [loud and prolonged applause]—if that mighty republic united with England, Belgium, and the United States of America—the four freest and most civilized nations of the world—in the cause of humanity and peace [cheers]. In the presence of so many whom the meeting would be impatient to hear, he would not longer detain them; but call upon the secretary of the committee, to make some statements on their behalf.

The Rev. H. Richard then came forward, and said, that instead of reading a written document to the meeting, he would say what he was requested to state in a few spoken words [hear, hear]. The committee on whose behalf he appeared, had been engaged this year in two objects—first, to support Mr. Cobden's motion for the adoption of international treaties; and secondly, to prepare for the holding a Peace Congress at Paris. In pursuance of the first purpose, they opened up an extensive correspondence, published and disseminated an immense number of popular tracts, convened and conducted several hundred public meetings for the discussion of the question in all the principal cities and towns of the United Kingdom, communicated by circular with the ministers of religion, of all denominations, as especially interested in the pacification of the world. The result of these measures was most decisive and satisfactory. The sound of the movement out of doors soon awoke very significant echoes within St. Stephen's. He (Mr. Richard) remembered the time when, on the presentation of a petition from the Peace Society, by Mr. Hindley, the honourable House received it with an uncontrollable burst of laughter, as a thing supremely, incredibly absurd; and when Mr. Cobden [great and prolonged applause], with a degree of moral courage which only those who know the constitution and temper of the House can appreciate, put a notice of his motion on the books of the House, there were unequivocal symptoms of a disposition to treat it in a similar fashion. But as the agitation began to spread itself far and wide, on every hand,—as meeting after meeting was held,—as petitions began to pour into the house—above all, when members began to receive pressing invitations from influential or assembled constituents—a marked "change came o'er the spirit of their dream," and it was evident that, by the pressure from without, a deep impression had been made on the susceptible minds and tender consciences of the members of the honourable House [laughter and cheers]. The member for the West Riding, when he explained his proposal, was listened to with respectful attention; the principle on which it was founded passed without denial, or even challenge; and the proposition itself was affirmed by 81 votes. This debate and division on the first formal introduction of the question to the Legislature was highly gratifying—indeed, almost tantamount to a triumph [cheers]. It then devolved upon the committee to prepare for the convocation of the Peace Congress. With this view, they despatched in the month of April their two Secretaries—Mr. Elihu Burritt [loud cheers] and himself—to the French capital. They made it their first business to wait upon several influential French clergymen and gentlemen, to secure their co-operation. Those gentlemen cordially welcomed them, and readily promised to aid them in their design. A committee was forthwith formed; and to the zealous labours of that committee, and especially of its secretary, M. Garnier, the subsequent success of the Conference was largely owing. At length the sittings of the Conference commenced. When the list of delegates and visitors was read over, it was found that they had present, side by side with the citizens of France, representatives not only of England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland, but of Germany, Belgium, Holland, and last, but not least, a noble band of courageous men who had crossed the Atlantic [cheers]. It was an imposing, a beautiful sight—that of the natives of nearly every civilized country sitting together, embracing each other's hand, joining with heart and hand in applause of the same sentiments, and concerting together measures in aid of the pacification of the world [cheers]. M. Victor Hugo became their President, and opened their deliberations in a speech of magnificent eloquence, worthy of the auspicious occasion. Resolutions were voted, without a single dissentient, condemnatory alike of the principle and of the practice of war, in all its ramifications. The thanks of the Committee were cordially due to the French government and people for the hospitality and politeness with which they had received and treated them. And now it might be asked, what good had been gained by this Congress? He (Mr. Richard), would emphatically answer—much. They had brought the subject under their attention, and secured for it the sympathy of some of the leading minds of Europe and America. They had done more—they had shown their neighbours across the channel that those organs of the press which pretended to be the exponents of public opinion in England [loud cries of the *Times*, and a storm of hisses], and at the same time sneered at the pacific tendency of the age; misrepresented, grossly belied, the opinions and feelings of the British people [great cheering]. They had, by this Congress, developed and concentrated an amount of popular sentiment, in both countries, which, when kings and statesmen menaced war, would send forth a voice loud enough to penetrate their courts and cabinets, and which would compel them to desist [much applause].

Mr. Richard then read the following letters, abridging that of M. Chevalier, on account of its length. They were all listened to with the utmost attention, and some of the sentiments much applauded, especially those of Victor Hugo and Lamartine; on the mention of the latter name, a voice exclaimed "three cheers for Lamartine!" which were most heartily given.

FROM M. MICHEL CHEVALIER.

Lodève (France), October 24, 1849.

Sir,—Being detained, by domestic circumstances, at a distance of 700 miles from London, I regret exceedingly that I shall not be able to take a personal part in the demonstration of the friends of peace in England, on the 30th inst. I should have been delighted to have found myself alongside of many eloquent and distinguished men, whom I have long known how to esteem and respect, for I have sustained, and still defend, a cause—that of Commercial Freedom—in France, which they have brought to a successful issue in England—a signal of its ultimate triumph throughout the world.

The idea which animates the members of the Congress belongs peculiarly to that class of political questions—having for their object the welfare of the masses of the people, and yet divested of all appeals to their ignorance or prejudice—for which the nineteenth century will be signally distinguished. Until the present age, the politics of the world were almost everywhere by law, and still more in fact, founded upon the maxim which the poet has put into the mouth of Cæsar, that "the multitude of mankind were created for the benefit of the few." It was reserved for the nineteenth century to accomplish, in this respect, a mild, and yet glorious change. Fifteen years after the commencement of this century, peace put an end to the frightful butchery which had covered with blood and ruins, and bathed with tears, nearly the whole surface of the globe. Since 1815, peace has been preserved in spite of events which, under any other circumstances, would have again enveloped the nations in war. Favoured by peace, those true political principles which elevate the humble without depressing those who worthily occupy the higher places, and confer advantages upon the multitude without despoiling any other class, have made glorious progress in the world. When the ideas of the Congress shall have acquired an ascendency, those principles will govern the world.

Let us not be alarmed at the taunts of sceptical and retrograde politicians, who will denounce the objects of the Congress as vain and dangerous innovations. The doctrine of the Congress is old enough, and its origin is good enough, for it comes from Heaven itself. Eighteen hundred years ago, the divine Lawgiver gave it to the world when he proclaimed that men are all brothers, and the children of one common Father, who is in heaven. This holy principle has been slow in bearing fruit. During ages of ignorance and barbarism, its growth was impeded by the spirit of violence and despotism. Gradually it broke the manacles of the slave, and, after converting the slave into a serf, it softened the rigours of serfage; instead of innumerable feudal sovereignties, it constituted great nationalities, in the interior of which, so far as the passions of men permitted, it substituted peace for war. But war continued to rage beyond their frontiers; or, if it ceased, they continued their preparations as if it might the next day burst forth again. Hence the system of standing armaments in time of peace, which is weighing down the nations of Europe, and crushing their populations, and to the diminution of which the Congress has justly directed its efforts. The spread of knowledge, and the improvement in the public and private habits of our age, demand the realization of this long-desired reform.

It is only doing justice to the Anglo-Saxon race to say that it has preceded other nations in the practical application of those political principles which aim at the amelioration of the condition of the people, amongst which I class the undertaking of the Congress of Peace, and in which sense I regard its enterprise with the deepest interest. In England, the lives and liberties of all men are surrounded with sacred guarantees; and the British people form a community, where, in the most essential relations of life, equal rights are secured to all. It was only at the close of the eighteenth century that "equality before the law" was proclaimed upon the European continent. But war, which is the negation of progress—war, which, if it excites a fine spirit of devotedness, makes a permanent appeal to the most violent and brutal passions that are hidden in the folds of the human heart—war interposed; and it is only since the Peace that we have set ourselves regularly and actively to the task of carrying out the consequences of the principle of equality before the law. The British people have recently placed a crown upon all that they had previously accomplished, in the way of example to the world, by a complete reform in their commercial legislation.

It is not by accident that peace has presided over all the ameliorations to which I have referred. Peace was essential to the undertaking of the task. Peace alone allows of an accumulation of the fruits of the national industry, and of its formation into capital; and capital is the foundation from which must spring the improvement of the condition of the people, and the progress of society.

The unexpected and troubled events of the year 1848 will accelerate this movement, provided the peace of the world be not interrupted, which it hardly seems likely to be. War is evidently upon the retreat throughout the world; it loses ground in proportion as liberty progresses—for it is to the genius of war and the genius of liberty that we may apply the words of a philosopher, *that the profit of the one is the loss of the other.*

Great as may have been the miseries with which they have been accompanted, however much we may deplore some of the calamities which have attended them, the changes which have been produced by the events of 1848 will have at least rendered this service to civilization, they have diminished the chances of an European war; for, after all, the interests which have suffered are those of the classes which reaped the chief benefit from warlike establishments, and monopolized the first honours of war; whilst, on the other hand, the interests which have gained increased influence are those of the classes upon whose shoulders fall all the burdens of war, and of an armed peace.

But the most striking proof of the decline of the warlike spirit is to be found in the sympathy which in our day draws England and France towards each other. The rivalries of the most famous nations of history, that of the Greeks and Persians, that of Athens and Sparta, that of Rome and Carthage, are mere passing accidents when compared with that relentless struggle which fills the eight centuries comprised between the battle of Hastings and the battle of Waterloo. When two enemies, both so valiant and so proud, are resolved to be friends—when, to cement their union, they call to their aid the most marvellous efforts of art, by which their two capitals are brought within twelve hours of each other—we may well believe that the demon of war is tottering upon his throne. From this moment, the statesmen who resolve to found their international relations, and frame the different items of their budgets upon the hypothesis of peace, are those who best appreciate the spirit of the age, and the future belongs to them.

This agreement between England and France is the surest guarantee for the preservation of peace. United, they possess a moral power, against which it would be impossible to contend; I speak not of other aspects of their power. Who would dare to interrupt the peace of the world, if the voice of France and of England unitedly proclaimed that a war between civilized nations should henceforth be a civil war, and, as such, the greatest of crimes?

France has long loved war, because she yielded too much to the suggestions of a military aristocracy which governed her. But now enlightened upon her true interests, and mistress of her own destinies, she desires to enjoy liberty, that sovereign blessing from which, when nations are worthy of it, all other blessings will flow. She wishes to see the mass of her population rescued from their present state of suffering, for she admits entirely that it is their condition which is the test of the true grandeur of nations. It is to this salutary work that ought to be applied, whether by the

hands of individnals or of government, those enormous sums which have been wasted upon excessive armaments, and which serve no other purpose than to provoke enormous warlike establishments in other countries. To reduce the military expenditure of states to the amount required for interior order and national independence, to promote by every possible means the intercourse of nations and the fusion of their interests, and to act particularly in this sense in the case of France and England; such is the end aimed at by the Congress of Peace—and such ought to be the aim of every politician who desires the true interests of the people, and the progress of society.

In conclusion, I beg to assure you that these sentiments are engraven upon my heart, and all that I can do to promote their triumph shall be done with ardour and perseverance. It is with me a profound conviction, that the peace of the world, the freedom of civilized nations, and the amelioration of the fate of the most numerous class of society, depend at this moment upon the good understanding between England and France, and I should have been happy to have had the opportunity of proclaiming this sentiment personally to the members of the Congress of Peace.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,
MICHEL CHEVALIER.

FROM M. FRANCISQUE BOUVET.

Paris, October 26th, 1849.

My dear Mr. Richard,—I have received the two letters which you were kind enough to write me in the name of the London Peace Congress Committee, to invite me to the meeting of the 30th of October. I am grieved to tell you, that I shall not be able to be present at this meeting of the friends of peace. The part which I have to take in the labours of the National Assembly, and, still more, the state of my health, will absolutely prevent me from doing so. I beg you to express my regret to our English friends, and to assure them of my unalterable affection and esteem. I beg them to believe in my entire devotion to the sacred cause of the pacification of the world. Whatever obstacles may present themselves to our onward progress, I am convinced that our ultimate triumph is not far distant.

It has always been said, that governments require three things wherewith to make war—money, money, and money! This requisite they are in want of just now, and war is already unable to attach to its standard the heroism of generous hearts.

Commercial transactions are extending, knowledge is being propagated, and human reason is disposing itself on every hand to form the basis of a pacific future for the nations.

There are two nations in Europe which have been the cradle of modern liberty; they have created, as it were, the public fortune of the peoples, and propagated knowledge, the source of all civilization. It belongs, then, particularly to England and France to crown their glorious mission by securing the peace of the world. These two noble nations will not deceive our hopes; their alliance—which every day becomes more close—assure us of it.

With high esteem, believe me to reman,
Yours very sincerely,
FRANCISQUE BOUVET.

FROM THE ABBE DEGUERRY.

Paris, Oct. 17, 1849.

Gentlemen,—I thank you for the kind invitation you have given me to attend the meetings in connexion with the Peace Congress which are to be held in London, and in other large towns of England. I feel, gentlemen, deep regret at not being able, this time, at least, to take part in our common efforts and labours. The duties of my ministry absolutely require my presence in Paris at the end of the present month and the beginning of November. But if I cannot be present in person at your meetings, I shall certainly be with you with all the ardour of my wishes and of my sympathies. I shall applaud very cordially and sincerely all that is said, done, and determined at the Congress to obtain the triumph, which must sooner or later be secured, of an idea whose holy legitimacy every man feels written at the bottom of his heart, and which is clearly and formally commanded in the words and acts of Christ.

If we take the Bible, if we study it carefully, we shall be able to draw from its divine pages, along with the obligation to love God, the imperative duty of all men to love one another, without distinction of race, of hue, or of country. But does not the performance of this duty entail, as a necessary and indispensable consequence, universal pacification? Is not that situation evidently abnormal and contradictory, in which the law of God says to mankind, "Love one another as brethren," and in which the almost universal fact is, that they hate one another as ferocious animals?

Labour, then, to reconcile the fact with the law; you cannot possibly advocate a more eminently social, humanitarian, and evangelical object. The world will infallibly attain to it. Hail, then, and three times hail, to the approaching reign of universal peace upon the earth.

Be kind enough, gentlemen, to express the assurance of my high esteem and entire devotion to our calleagues, the members of the Peace Congress; or, rather, to your fellow-countrymen for a common idea, and especially an idea of the excellence and the beauty of that which animates us, is a common country, to use the happy expression of the President of our Congress at Paris.

I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant and colleague,
G. DEGUERRY,
Curé of the Madeline.

FROM THE ARCHBISHOP OF PARIS.

Paris, Oct. 8, 1849.

Gentlemen,—My varied and urgent official duties have not left me a single leisure moment to reply to the kind letter which you did me the honour of sending to me.

I beg you to receive and to express to all the members of the great meeting which is soon to be held in London my most sincere thanks for the flattering invitation kindly given to me to be present, and the assurance of my most sincere regret that I shall not be able to be with them.

After the important labours in which I have just been engaged, and which have considerably injured my health, I certainly should have been glad to take a little recreation and repose; and I could not have done this more agreeably to myself than by visiting, as I have long wished, that England which is so fertile in great men and great things, and for which I feel so much sympathy; but my recent engagements have caused an accumulation of other business which renders it impossible for me to follow the impulse of my heart, without neglecting the affairs of my administration.

Nevertheless, gentlemen, if I am not personally in your midst, I shall be with you in my thoughts,—and I invoke upon your meeting all the benedictions of Heaven. Have the goodness to be the interpreter of my feelings, and receive, with the expression of gratitude, that of my most distinguished and affectionate regard.

MARIE DOMINIQUE AUGUSTE,
Archbishop of Paris.

FROM M. VICTOR HUGO.

Paris, October 21, 1849.

GENTLEMEN,—Your kind invitation gave me great pleasure. I have only delayed answering it in the hope that I should be able, at the last moment, to respond to your cordial appeal.

Unfortunately the importance of political circumstances is so urgent that I cannot desert my post at the National Assembly, even for a few days. The debates which now occupy our attention may at any moment call me to the tribune.

I regret this exceedingly, for I should have been happy to greet in London, those of my English brethren who so cordially greeted me in Paris.

I should have rejoiced to raise my voice once more amongst you on behalf of our holy cause, which we need not fear will ultimately triumph, for it is not only the cause of the peoples,—it is the cause of the human race—it is the cause of God!

Although at a distance, I shall be in the midst of you—I shall hear your voice—I shall applaud your speeches—I shall be one with you. You may reckon upon my sympathy and support, whether absent or present. All the efforts of my life will tend to the obtaining of this great result—the concord of the peoples—the reconciliation of mankind—*Peace!* We all of us possess that firm and ardent faith which is a harbinger of success. Say this, I beg you, to our friends in England, on behalf of your friends in France.

Receive, Gentlemen, with the expression of my profound regret, the assurance of my most fraternal sentiments.

VICTOR HUGO.

FROM M. COQUEREL.

Paris, October 26, 1849.

GENTLEMEN,—I have delayed, day after day, the answer which I owe to your kind letter, in the sanguine hope that I should be able to render it compatible with my various avocations to accept your friendly invitation.

I felt it my duty to do everything in my power before I came to a final resolution, and I most deeply regret that I am under the necessity of remaining in Paris.

My regular attendance at the two Committees of the National Assembly, of which I am a member, is, at this moment, an imperative duty; and my religious lectures, which, according to the rules of our Church, are on the very eve of opening, can be no longer delayed. These serious considerations alone prevent my accepting your kind invitation.

Allow me simply to add, that I feel no doubt whatever as to the final result of your generous efforts. I have read in that Book which may be considered as the law and lesson of universal peace, "That every plant which my Heavenly Father hath not planted, shall be rooted up." Then, most certainly, war will one day be rooted up from the face of the earth

I remain, gentlemen, with the highest regard, yours truly,
ATHENASE COQUEREL,
Representative of the People.

FROM M. DE LAMARTINE.

Milly, October 10, 1849.

DEAR SIRS,—It is with very great regret that I am obliged to give up the pleasure of attending your meeting in London.

My presence as a representative is necessary in Paris, and I have not yet been able to perform my duties in that respect, as I am still detained in the country by a rheumatic affection, the same which confined me at home at the time of your meeting at Paris, when it would have been doubly grateful for me to have done my part, to the best of my abilities, in performing the duties of hospitality, and in giving a public testimony of my ardent sympathy with the cause you so generously promote.

Nothing, I can assure you, could have given me more satisfaction; and I earnestly request you to accept my best thanks for your invitation, and to offer to the assembly the expression of my very deep regret at not being able to assist at their highly interesting meeting.

I remain, dear sirs, your sincere friend and fellow-labourer in heart and hand,

LAMARTINE.

FROM M. DE GIRARDIN.

Paris, Oct. 20, 1849.

Gentlemen,—Political circumstances, of an important nature, have compelled me to deny myself the very high gratification of being present at one of those imposing manifestations, which, in countries where liberty is not, as yet, well understood, would be a subject of terror and suspicion; but which in England are among the most powerful means of progress and of pacification. Happy people!—the English!—who are able to obtain every thing by freedom of discussion, whilst elsewhere the most legitimate rights are compromised by the disorder of revolutions. Happy people!—the English!—ever advancing in their onward career, whilst so many other nations progress, only to retrograde afterwards.

The regret which I feel at not being able to be present at this meeting is as deep as it is sincere, and I beg you, gentlemen, to express this to the meeting. It would have been, to me, less an occasion for making a speech in favour of peace, than an opportunity for confirming myself in the conviction of liberty to which I have devoted my pen and my life.

Receive all my thanks, and the expression of my most devoted feelings with regard to our common cause.

EMILE DE GIRARDIN.

The Rev. WILLIAM BROCK proposed the first resolution:—

That this meeting desires to express its gratitude to the Gr at Ruler of the nations for the signal success which has attended the labours of the committee during the year, especially in connexion with the Peace Congress, held in the city of Paris, in August last; and it would regard that success as an incentive to increased exertion in the future for the accomplishment of the undertaking so auspiciously commenced.

He was glad that the very first sentence which the meeting would be called upon to confirm as a resolution referred gratefully to the Ruler of nations. Beginning, continuing, and ending their undertaking in the spirit of that sentence, they might well be assured that they should not labour in vain [hear]. As to the Congress, however august it might be, it certainly had a most adequate expositor in the person of its secretary [cheers]. The latter part of the resolution referred to their going on with the undertaking so auspiciously commenced—and it had been auspiciously commenced, notwithstanding the contempt that had been heaped upon them. There had been a great deal of evil report about the matter they had in hand. If anybody asked what was it, he would just say in four words, "Arbitration instead of war." That was all they were aiming at. They wanted to bring all military establishments, all preparations and inducements to war, to an end. Whatever might be said about their fanaticism, they had some notion of discretion and sound judgment. They did not believe the time would come when there would be no differences between nations—that was not their theory; but their theory was, that when differences did arise they should be settled, not on the battle-field, but in the council-chamber [applause]. And he (Mr. Brock) was fanatical enough to think that that was a right course. Now suppose we had no military schools in which to indoctrinate our youth in the arts of war, no military morality, no military slaughter, no military exhibition—he asked whether or not the state of society would be more or less in harmony with the requirements of benevolence, purity, righteousness, virtue, and religion? Would it not be a right thing to have national and international disputes amicably settled by parties mutually chosen? Would it not be a right thing to take our armed men and employ them in the peaceful pursuits of industry? Would it not be right to save the hard-earned money of peaceful citizens? Would it not be right to preserve human life upon a large and comprehensive scale? [hear, hear, and cheers.] Would it not be a right thing practically to recognise the sentiment that God has made of one blood all nations of men to dwell upon the face of the earth? Men said it was right—unquestionably right, and no doubt in this case they would admit that the opposite was wrong. Let them think of the villanous artifices used to inveigle the British youth into the army—artifices to which he could not refer, for British women were present [hear, hear]. Think of the bondage and degradation of the man who was brought to be a soldier; who had to unman himself, to divest himself of all the attributes appertaining to our nature, for that purpose! Think of the notorious profligacy and proverbial debauchery of the barracks, the misery of the camp, and of the inconceivable agony, lamentation, and woe of the field of battle—let them think of these things, and say which was the right course, and which the wrong [hear]. This was just what the Peace Congress thought, and not only thought it, but said it; and that, he took it, was the specific difference between them and some other people [laughter]. People said, "We go with you in theory exactly;" but that was not going far enough towards the accomplishment of a great result. That they were pursuing a right course was evident to him from an extract he had met with from *La Presse* the other day. M. Emile Girardin, in an elaborate calculation, had shown that within the last twenty years, France had lost 4,500,000 of the best and bravest of her sons, without gaining a single square inch of territory, or anything besides; and she had got this magnificent result minus, as he says, the best and bravest of her sons; minus the treasure that was expended in the struggle; minus two millions of indemnity; minus the happiness of ten thousand families, whose fathers and sons had been buried in the dust—if, as he says, peradventure some of those whom they lament, ever found a grave at all. Not only, then, was their course right, but superlatively right, transcendantly right, supremely right—a thing which every patriot and philanthropist ought to take up for himself. Whether they considered it economically, or politically, or morally, or religiously, was it not a consummation devoutly to be wished that we should have arbitration instead of war? ["Yes," and cheers.] He did not wish to enter into the details of the horrors or the cosfliness of war, or to condemn indiscriminately those who advocated or carried on war; but what he wished to say was, that war was, by common consent, a gigantic evil, an unmitigated evil, and he believed unmitigable; that it was a thing, in all its operations, and concomitants, and results, that every man confessedly deplored. Why, one of our British heroes, on coming back from India, not long ago, actually said in this city regarding his own profession, "Gentlemen, mine is an infernal profession" [hear]. A profession that more befitted a fiend than a man, was a profession which it was important should be brought to a dead lock [hear]. But people said it was not practicable, and that the difficulties had not been examined. Never were men more mistaken than those who said so. When they remembered how the military system had grown up into maturity—how it had enlisted so many hundreds of our countrymen in its favour, and how multitudes had been brought to consider that military force was necessary to maintain the peace and comfort of the commonwealth—when they remembered these things, they were satisfied they had difficulties to encounter. They apprehended their difficulties better than their opponents, and knew that they

had before them that which nothing would enable them to overcome but the power and might and sovereignty of God [hear]. But would any man present make difficulty to be synonymous with impossibility? Who that had read history would say, because a thing could scarcely be done, that therefore it could not be done at all? Why, some of them remembered that it was a great difficulty to get the Test and Corporation Acts repealed, but it was not impossible [cheers]. So with the enfranchisement of their Roman Catholic fellow-subjects, and so with the Reform Bill—the Duke of Wellington said we never should have it, but it was not impossible, for we now had it [cheers]. So with the abolition of slavery, and the repeal of the corn-laws—these were difficult, but were nevertheless obtained. It was unworthy a man, who, because an enterprise was confessedly difficult, quietly sat down and wrote for himself and others that it was impossible. Now, why should there not be a termination of war? Why should there not be a diminution of the ill-feeling existing between the nations of the earth? Why not submit to the arbitration of the council, instead of the arbitration of the sword? Why should it not be between all nations as with some of the greatest nations for the last twenty or thirty years? This great country, and America, and France, had, since the Peace of 1815, been several times on the very verge of war, yet they had not passed that verge. What was possible, then, in one case, was possible also in another. But there were many things transpiring which seemed to promise them success. A voice had spoken from Lombard-street [laughter]. They had some hope in the very gratifying incompetency of nations to keep up their war establishments; and they had hope also in the intercommunion of nations by commerce, the augmentation of facilities for travelling, and for the diffusion of a humananizing literature comprehensively and cheaply far and wide [hear]. They might take confidence, too, in what Prince Albert was doing. We ought to thank God for such a prince. We might have had a prince consort whose companions would have been the profligate, whose amusement would have been the gaming-table, and whose soliest employment would have been on the turf; but we had a man whose companions were the scientific, the philanthropic, and he might say the religious withal [cheers]; a man, whose amusement was with his wife and little ones; who seemed not only patronizing, but actually originating schemes of benevolence and patriotism upon a wide scale; a man who seemed to regard it as his vocation to substitute the kindly benignities of peace for the rude and terrible barbarities of war. If he continued to act thus, he did not know what they could do but make a king consort of him [laughter and hisses]; certainly he might now be regarded by the friends of peace as a confederate of whom they might justly be proud. There was also ground of confidence in what was taking place in the East of Europe. People might say that they were driven to shifts to go for confidence so far; yet he would go there for confidence. He did not think the butcheries of Haynau had given any *éclat* to the practice of war; he did not think the bombardment of Rome said much for the honour of warfare; he did not think the public whipping of women had done much to make war honourable; nor did he think that the Mahomedanism of Bem had gone far to make the practice of war creditable. All the signs of our times were pointing directly towards the consummation of universal peace. Their hope, for the most part, was in Providence and in the promise of that God whom they professed to serve. The God of Peace, by his Son the Prince of Peace, had declared that men should beat their swords into phoughshares and should learn war no more. Who, then, were their opponents to tell them that their theory was excellent, but that they had not a leg to stand upon as to the realization of their hopes? The weapons of their warfare were not carnal, but were simply persuasion and argument in regard to man, and prayerfulness and faith in regard to God. So they went on the even tenor of their way, through good report and through evil report, believing that the time would soon come when there should be no provocation but unto love and good works; when a confederation of all nations should be formed, and when the statute-book of every nation in the world might be put in one's pocket:—"Do unto others as you would they should do unto you." They were labouring in the strength of that faith; and by-and-bye the angels of heaven as they looked down upon this world and saw the prosperity of commerce, the charities of religion, the advancement of science, and the harmonies of society, would exclaim, "Behold how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity." In the hope of that "good time coming," he begged to propose the resolution he had read [cheers].

J. B. SMITH, Esq., M.P., seconded the resolution.

S. GURNEY, Esq., rose to support the resolution, and was loudly cheered. He said, that he had been alluded to as the voice from Lombard-street [laughter and cheers], but not in that character alone did he present himself to the meeting. He felt that a degree of solemnity attached to such an occasion as this. While he was quite prepared to stand by the statements and arguments which had lately appeared, with his name attached to them—that the expenses of war and warlike establishments were certain to issue in a financial derangement, and ultimately in bankruptcy—he preferred taking the far higher ground of Christian principle [hear, hear]. There were few enlightened persons in this country, even connected with our military and naval establishments, but would admit the immense evils of war, and join in deprecating its recurrence; but, if he might so express himself, they were only skin-deep in the question [hear, hear]. It was his deep conviction that it was the highest wisdom of a nation to commit itself to entire obedience to the precepts of Christianity, and cast itself upon the protection of the Almighty [cheers].

The chairman then put the resolution, and declared it carried unanimously.

Mr. COBDEN, M.P., on rising to move the second resolution, was greeted with loud and prolonged cheering. He said—The resolution which has been put into my hands is:—

That this meeting receives with the highest satisfaction the assurances of sympathy in this great movement, as conveyed in the letters which have been read from the Archbishop of Paris, from MM. Lamartine, Victor Hugo, Emile de Girardin, and other distinguished foreigners; and it hails with delight the presence of the gentlemen who have honoured this assembly with their attendance on the present occasion, and trusts that their visit to this country will prove to them a source of personal gratification, and that it will powerfully tend to advance the period when national animosities shall be for ever forgotten, and peace and good-will prevail throughout the world.

It is now, I believe, exactly two years since this island was frighted from its propriety by the cry of a threatened invasion from France [hear, hear]. You all remember how great was the alarm on that occasion. We heard of the French army marching in at one end of London, and the Horse Guards marching out at the other [laughter]. You know that the highest military authorities in this country swelled the chorus of that alarm [hear, hear]. You know that orders were given to prepare our coast defences, to add to our steam fleet, to make doubly active our squadron of evolution, and to prepare to repel the attack of these hostile Frenchmen from our shores [laughter]. Well, and what did the men of peace on this occasion? I can say for myself that it was that wicked cry, that consummation of a warlike system, that brought me into the ranks of the peace party of this country [cheers]. We held our public meetings, and we protested that we did not regard the French as brigands or as pirates [hear, hear]—that we had faith that they had no intention whatever of making a wanton attack upon our shores [hear, hear]. But we did more. We proposed to go to see these fierce and warlike people [applause]. Whilst the brave men, who trust so much to their armed forces, were digging fresh steam docks, launching fresh steamships, and putting their coast defences in order, the men of peace were making their preparations to cross the Channel, and hold out the right hand of friendship and of peace to the French people. And now we come to tell you that we have paid that visit, and that the hand we tendered has been most cordially grasped [cheers]. We have now the pleasure of seeing here a deputation from France; and it is in honour to those gentlemen and of the other foreigners who are here to-day, that I, in the name of you, and in the terms of this motion, beg to tender them our hearty welcome [cheers]. When I look back only for two years—when I remember the arguments that were then adduced, openly and publicly, not only in our newspapers, but in our public assemblies—when I remember the disparaging, insulting, suspicious language that was applied to the people of France [hear, hear]—when I remember how every man was decried who ventured even a surmise that it was possible the great mass of the French people were not disposed for war---when I remember those things, and think of the altered tone of our organs of public opinion ---when I think of the tone in which they then assailed us, because we had confidence that the mass of the French people were not those brigands which they had been represented---and when I remember that these same organs have within the last month told us that these very French people, whom they said were ready to break forth upon their neighbours the moment Louis Philippe should die, are too pacific, and cease to take any interest in foreign politics at all—I am tempted to ask, will these organs of the press ever learn modesty? [cheers.] Will the lessons of these two short years have no effect upon them? Do they think the English people have got no memories? [hear, hear.] Will they learn modesty after this exposure? I will wait till to-morrow morning before I offer an opinion [cheers and laughter]. My esteemed friend who has just spoken has dwelt upon the most exalted and most sacred view of this question [hear, hear]. I join with him in owning homage to those high principles of Christianity which he has so well enforced. I became a party to the peace movement with the firm conviction that those principles of peace which are sanctioned by the New Testament, would be advocated by others on the highest religious grounds, and that all that could be said on that line of argument would be exhausted by men, more competent by study, and more entitled by position and by profession, to deal with those arguments than myself [hear, hear]. But I am very much afraid—as our esteemed friend Mr. Gurney himself will tell you---that those arguments are not alone sufficient to change the politicians of this day [loud cheers]. I am very much afraid to say it, but I believe that that letter of Mr. Gurney's, in which he gave his opinion as to the financial consequences of this warlike system, had more effect upon the minds of the politicians and influential statesmen of this country than all the appeals he ever has made, or ever could make, to their higher religious feelings [hear, hear]. Having human beings to deal with, and human objects to accomplish, we must bear in mind that, even if we have the sanction of Christianity for our principles, we must work by human instruments to human ends, and that God does not condescend in our day to work miracles when man can accomplish his work without them [applause]. I confess what I like to do when I find myself in the midst of an assembly like this. I like to take up my position on what the enemy calls our weakest flank, and to show, as a practical man and a politician—(leaving to others the defence of that impregnable position on which Mr. Gurney has planted himself)—not only that the attack of the so-called statesmen of the day may be repelled, but that they may be utterly demolished on their own ground [applause]. One of the highest arts of Statecraft is diplomacy [hear, hear]. Now, who are the best diplomatists? Have the politicians who have been telling us that the French were coming to attack us, and striving to revive the old cry of national enmity, proved the best diplomatists, or the men of peace, who went over to Paris, to be laughed at for holding out the hand of fellowship to the French? How stands the case of Europe at the present moment? The question of peace or war has been lately raised in connexion with the affairs of the East. We have had apprehensions entertained of a northern power; and on what has the maintenance of peace depended? On the cordial, good understanding between France and England [applause]. Who has preserved the good understanding between them? The men who, two years ago, cried out for more ships of war and more steam docks? [hear, hear.] And a strange way it was of maintaining the *entente cordiale*, to be arming yourselves and making your coasts bristle with cannon [loud cheers]. No, it was the men who went over in all the confidence of humanity to France, who had faith in the French people, who believed that they had justice and magnanimity in their national character—it was these men who preserved the good understanding between France and England; and it is the good understanding between France and England—I will not say that has preserved the peace of Europe—but that has rendered war between Russia and Turkey impossible [cheers]. Let us hear no more of their diplomacy; let us hear no more taunts against the peace party, as though they had no judgment in their heads [applause]. What is the next essential of state-craft? Finance. How shall we find these men, if we try them by the test of their financial position just now? There is a great movement in the country for financial reform [cheers]. Again, the peace party have anticipated them in the field; for there can be no financial reform, no reduction of taxation, unless you resort to our principle of diminishing the armaments, and taking other precautions against war than that of keeping yourselves constantly armed to the teeth [cheers]. What is the amount of our expenditure for all purposes, besides those of war and warlike preparations? Let us bring our financial reformers to book, and tell them what it is in two lines. Last year our expenditure, in round numbers, was fifty-four millions sterling; out of which forty-seven millions were expended on the interest of debts for past wars, or the expenses of our standing armies [hear, hear]. Seven millions out of fifty-four paid the whole expense of the civil government, the civil list, the expense of the Queen's establishment, the administration of justice, the poor-law office, the offices of the home and foreign secretaries—paid, in fact, the whole cost of conducting the civil machinery of the state [hear, hear]. We propose that nations, like individuals, should settle their disputes by arbitration. It is said our notion is very good in theory, but is not practicable. All we want the persons who say it is not practicable to do is, to try [hear, hear]. I have not sufficient confidence in their judgment to take their word for anything I want to be done in their way [Hear, hear]. I want them to try, and if they do not succeed, then we will at all events give them credit for having done their best [hear, hear, and laughter]. Next session, besides bringing forward the arbitration question, I intend to try if I cannot induce the Foreign Secretary to join with us in diminishing the extent of our naval and military force [loud applause]. This is certain, that if we all do no more than discontinue building line-of-battle ships, we shall all of us remain in the same relative position with our neighbours that we now occupy [hear]. There is no disinterested person in our country, or in any country about us, who will dissent from that proposition. I have put it to public men, both here and abroad, to foreign statesmen as well as our own; and all concur in the admission that it would suit them vastly well to put a stop to this expenditure; that it would be a most admirable financial benefit; but when we go on to propose that some one among them should begin the good work, should set an example, or even make a rational proposal to the others to begin simultaneously this saving of expense, or even the prevention of increase, we can never get them, or any one of them, to set about it [hear, hear]. Our navy has been kept up solely with reference to France. We have increased our fleet as France has increased hers; and so far from proposing, as I want them to do, that both countries should cease from adding to their armaments, our government send spies to ferret about the French dockyards, and no sooner is a fresh keel laid down there, or a fresh forge set up, than my lords of the admiralty avail themselves of the pretext to lay down a fresh keel, to set up a fresh forge here [hear, hear]. There is not a private trader amongst us who could carry on his business on the same principles that the Governments of England and France carry on theirs without getting constantly into the Insolvent Court [hear, hear]; and I am satisfied that if these Governments continue in the same vein, financial difficulties and ruin await them, and they will go into the *Gazette* without deserving a certificate at the hands of the people [cheers and laughter]. Already, however, the progress of discussion on this subject has been attended with the best results. Two years ago we were told that great armies and navies were kept as a means of defending countries against powerful neighbours. Now, such is the force of truth elicited by the progress of discussion on this subject, it is admitted by the very parties who vilified us then for taking the same position, that war between two nations is not the evil to be guarded against; but, say they, it is insurrectionary movement, wars of rebellion which have to be guarded against [hear, hear]. If such be the statement, all I have to say is, that the system of keeping up armies of hundreds of thousands of soldiers to keep down the people does not answer the purpose of those who enforce it. The system has been tried long enough, and has proved a failure. When I went, two years ago, to attend the Peace Congress at Brussels, I put down on paper the statement, that there were at that time in the aggregate two millions of armed men in the pay of the different Governments of Europe. What has since happened? This: that in spite of these armed myriads, revolutions have swept so fiercely the continent that scarcely a single throne has not been shaken to its base, though protected by the aggregate of six million bayonets [cheers]. Some of these thrones have, more or less, recovered their equilibrium; but, instead of trying some new system in place of that which they have found so entire a failure, they have only set about increasing their armies, so that where there were 3 soldiers two years ago, there are now, I should say, 4. [hear, hear]. I have often been puzzled in seeking to conjecture what can be the motive of the old governments of Europe in adhering to this absurd course; and fairly at a loss to account for it upon any rational or honest grounds, I have really sometimes been disposed to think that the object with these authorities

was to bring their various countries into such utter confusion—such hopeless bankruptcy—that no other form of government can be found willing to undertake the labour and risk of restoration [hear, hear, and laughter]. Boys at school, you know, when they have got an apple or a cake that they want to keep all to themselves, rub it over with dirt, in order to disgust their schoolfellows [great laughter]—and even so it is, I suspect, with the old governments I speak of [hear, hear]. It is no wonder that, seeing the persistence of their rulers in such wicked absurdities, there should be men in this and other countries who, in their despair of amending the social system, would dig up the very basis of the social fabric [hear, hear]. It is we, the maligned utopists, who have found the remedy for these disorders [hear, hear]. I am not going into the question of the internal affairs of other countries. If any particular nation has a fancy to be taxed for the maintenance of an army of 300,000 or 400,000 soldiers for its own oppression, I am not going to interfere with the fancy.[laughter]. I would point out that these standing armies are not raised and maintained out of the immediate pockets of the people: they are paid for by loans [hear, hear]. And if we want really to prevent Government from keeping up their large armaments, our mode must be to raise such a public opinion in England as shall prevent individuals from lending their money to governments [hear, hear]. We have already struck a heavy blow at the system! [cheers.] Austria has indeed got a loan, but the money was not given by Holland or by England. the estimation in which the loan is held generally is sufficiently demonstrated by the fact, that before the bonds were issued, they were at a discount of from half to one per cent [cheers]. There is now another great northern power in the market. Russia [groans and hisses], I see from yesterday's paper is putting out for a loan. The great Czar has sent forth his ukase, in which he invites people to give him credit for three or four millions sterling, in the shape of treasury bonds; and I am delighted to see, from the very ukase itself, that the loan is needed "to cover the expense of the war lately carried on in Hungary" [hear, hear]. After this what becomes of the boast about the wealth and the power [hear, hear]. Did we not hear the other day that rich Russia, liberal Russia, had taken up two millions of the Austrian loan, had given the Pope £500,000, and the Duke of Tuscany £200,000? I don't believe a word of it [hear, hear]. I would not invest for my children £25 for the Russian £108, that the bulls and the bears are working up yonder in the city [hear, hear]. And, moreover, I can find twelve men, who know more of Russian finance—who have had means of knowing more of it than any other men, who would give the same verdict [cheers]. From the bottom of my heart I thank heaven that it has ordained that where there are huge standing armies there also must be a bankrupt exchequer, an oppressed, miserable, and degraded population [cheers]. Were it not manifest that even in this world such wicked courses meet with their punishment, I should be much less sanguine than I am in the expectation of the remedy we seek [hear]. The leading resolution to which you will come here, I doubt not, as unanimously as it was adopted at Paris, is the resolution that public opinion denounces and repudiates any violent interference in the internal affairs of foreign countries [hear, hear]. We boast that with us every man's house, who has not violated the laws of his country, is his castle, which he who forces is a burglar. What should we say, then, to the State burglary? [loud cheers]—committed, when one independent, self-governing nation, is invaded by the enforced interposition in its internal affairs, and a neighbouring and stronger nation, under the pretext, most probably hypocritical, of the lesser country's advantage [hear, hear]. Upon every principle of justice and right, no foreign power can interfere by force in the internal affairs of another and independent state [hear, hear]—and until this is thoroughly understood and acted upon by the governments of the world, there can practically be no bar to anarchy among nations [hear, hear]. I say this equally as to the interference of Russia with Hungary, of England with Greece, of France with Rome [cheers]. There has been, indeed, a doctrine admitted in this country with respect to Hungary which has affected me more powerfully than any political circumstance of recent date. It has been put forth from this country—not by the press, but by the mouth of the Foreign Secretary—that Austria had a right to call on a neighbouring power to aid her in putting down what she deemed rebellion. Now, this is a question, not of nations, but of the responsibility of the governors to the governed [hear, hear]. If the boy Emperor of Austria, repelled from his most important territory, has the right to call in the Cossacks to cut the throats of his own subjects, there is an end of the responsibility of governors to the governed! there is an end of all fear and of all hope as between the parties—and the only possible result must be universal anarchy [applause]. We have here long maintained—and successfully maintained—the principle, that the people are the sovereign source of power [loud cheers]. Suppose that at some future period—the supposition for the present is an impossible one, and for the future very improbable—that the English people were to come to conflict with their sovereign, and that the sovereign was to be defeated, is it pretended to be said that in such a case the sovereign would be justified in calling in Turkey, for example, to her aid, as Austria has called in Russia? [cheers]. A large proportion of the daily press of this country had been hounding on the Cossacks—[cries of the "Times," and a storm of "hisses"] in their brutal invasion, in their cruel treatment of a more civilized, a freer, a more interesting people than themselves. I reflect with humiliation, as an Englishman, upon the part which these journals have taken upon this subject during the past few months—[hear, hear]—but I implore the men now present who represent foreign countries on this great occasion, to believe me when I assure them, that these journals do not at all represent the public opinion or heart of the country upon this question [cheers]. Let this society, which is spreading its roots and its branches far and wide throughout the world, keep to these four cardinal points of faith—or rather, cardinal principles of action—arbitration instead of war; a simultaneous reduction of armaments; the repudiation of the claim of any nation to interfere, by force, in the affairs of another nation; the repudiation of war with foreign countries. Let these cardinal points be adhered to, and, with the Divine blessing, which will not fail to be vouchsafed to so good a work, perseverance will ensure a glorious victory. [Mr. Cobden retired amidst a repetition of the applause which greeted him on rising.]

Mr. Sturge, in seconding the resolution, merely expressed his hope that their friends from abroad would attend the grand meeting on the same subject, to be held this evening in Birmingham, which, though it was the arsenal of small-arms for the whole world, would, he could promise, give them a hearty reception [cheers].

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Mr. F. Bastiat was next called upon by the Chairman. He was received with immense and long-continued cheering, on the subsidence of which he said:—Gentlemen, it is with strong feelings of diffidence that I attempt to stammer out a few words in a foreign language in the presence of this important audience; and yet if I were to interrogate my heart, I should probably find that its palpitations arise less from fear than from joy and hope [hear]. Yes, I feel indescribable satisfaction at the thought that I, a Frenchman, should be here taking part in an English meeting, convened for the purpose of considering the best means of extricating from modern societies the curse of war [hear]; and to proclaim to you my perfect confidence in your success. Utopia! Utopia! I think I hear them exclaim. What! is peace a Utopia, if in England and France, in the United States, and in Belgium and Holland, the people should unite to put an end to war? If men are disposed to treat as chimerical every fact in human progress, we ought to be inspired with confidence at the thought of how many things, even more difficult, have been accomplished both here and in France [hear]. Am I not speaking in the presence of many men who took a leading part in the abolition of slavery? [cheers], and of others who effected the emancipation of your commerce from its restrictions? [cheers.] Are slavery and monopoly less difficult to extricate than war? They are three children of the same mother, whose name is Oppression [laughter and cheers]. Two are already conquered, and we will vanquish the third. We are taught that there have always been enthusiasts who have dreamed of perpetual peace, and yet war has never ceased to bathe the earth with blood. But I would ask, are they dreamers who have now set their shoulders to this great war question? [hear, hear.] On the contrary, are not they merchants, manufacturers, shop-keepers, and mechanics, and, in fact, just that class of men who are always considered the most calculating and practical? [hear, hear.] Nor will their triumph be the less certain because they invoke the religious feeling, as well as the earthly interest of mankind. Besides, it cannot be denied, that as the intervals between war become longer and longer, so the progress of civilization advances. Why should not peace, instead of war, prevail, in the international relations of people? I feel it is because the nations have hitherto confided their interests too much to the hands of official diplomatists. Diplomacy, as soon as it gets into difficulty, must be given over to some other power; it then begins a "negotiation," to use its own language, and, in fact, is always pursuing peace in such a way as to put us in the most danger of getting into war [cheers and laughter]. If different nations wish to form a holy alliance, the people must be their own diplomatists. It is thus that we shall bring to the cause of peace the force of public opinion, which Pascal has called the "queen of the world." Enlightened and stimulated by these great associations, let us hope that the spirit of international war will be irreparably extinguished among European nations. Much will be done by a simultaneous and proportional disarmament, at least by such nations as are within the pale of civilization. This will remove many interior embarrassments, many financial difficulties, many injurious taxes, many dangerous discontents, many interested struggles; and thus it will be once again acknowledged that a firm adherence to sound principle, is not Utopian, but sound policy [loud cheers].

M. Horace Say, who was most cordially welcomed, then said: I most sincerely regret, in addressing this assembly, that I cannot do it with as much readiness, as much propriety of expression, as did my good and honoured friend, Richard Cobden, when, on a similar occasion, he spoke French in Paris. Diversity of languages has been imposed on men as a punishment for their transgessing the will of God. Civilization will bring humanity to better understandings between every one, and will bring about a permanent state of peace. For my own part, I always thought that Prohibitionists, Protectionists, and all restrictive men, were the descendants o the Tower of Babel builders; and that is the reason we now unite to oppose them. It is a happy thing for every one to be surrounded with happy individuals and happy families. The diffusion of true and right principles of political economy tends to that end; and that is the reason why you may consider your immortal Dr. Adam Smith to have been one of the greatest apostles of peace. It is a glorious mission for political economists to carry out his plan. But, gentlemen, it would be trespassing too much upon your kind forbearance to detain you longer. I will only say, how happy I am to be present, and to become friends with those able men of zeal and talent who began in this country that celebrated League which, by the repeal of the corn-law, opened up the way for those financial reforms that will proceed, and end at last in a general disarmament of Europe. France, I dare say, will be happy and proud to follow the noble example which will be given to her by England [cheers]. These are the motives that made me accept the kind invitation that was sent to me, and attempt to say some words before this imposing assembly, *Je suis un peu troublé* (said the speaker, with some slight embarrassment), *de parler une langue étrangère.* Resuming his English, which he usually spoke with apparent freedom, he concluded: I will only, gentlemen, ask you to accept in my name, and in the name of my countrymen who are here, our best thanks for your kind reception. We are most happy to find ourselves with so many good and solid friends of mankind [loud applause].

M. Joseph Garnier, on rising, was cordially greeted by the assembly. He delivered a short address in French, the purport of which is as follows:—In the spirit of docility, he said, he accepted the invitation given him to say a few words to the audience before him. The excellent sentiments which had been propounded by the Peace Congress would now go forth through all the cities of England and France, would fructify abundantly, and ultimately fill the whole world with their fruit. This he firmly believed in common with the gentlemen who had spoken on the platform. Some fifteen or twenty years ago, he, as well as many others, was led to believe that England and France were the natural enemies of each other; but as people gradually became enlightened, they perceived that this was nothing more nor less than a horrible lie (*horrible mensonge.*) The interests of the two nations were now seen to be identical. People at last had learned to reflect, and by the use of their intellect, had discerned that they were brothers. He did not say that this was the universal sentiment of the two nations, but this evidently was the rapid tendency of public opinion. He trusted that men would learn wisdom from the past, and in future be united in a lasting friendship [loud applause].

J. Scoble, Esq., at the request of the Chairman, here rose and gave a short outline of M. Garnier's speech for the benefit of those unacquainted with French.

At this stage of the proceedings, there was a general, and almost vociferous cry for Gen. Klapka, the mention of whose name was received with bursts of acclamation. The General rose and bowed in acknowledgment of the compliment, and was greeted by a fresh volley of cheers, which did not subside for several minutes.

M. Potonie, a Parisian merchant, then addressed the meeting in French:—Gentlemen and dear neighbours, permit me to present you a simple adhesion on the behalf of Parisian industry, one of those natural forces which our President, Mr. Ewart, is so anxiously desirous to see developed in the interest of public wealth, and of friendly international relations. I regret that I cannot make known the feelings of affection and harmony which animate me, in your own language; but just as Mr. Hindley complained of having been brought up in antipathy against France, just in the same way I was brought up in ignorance and hatred of your great nation, and instead of learning English, a language which would have been so useful to me on the present occasion, we were taught Latin and Greek, which just now are of no possible use to me. Who is that modern Attila who would dare to lead against each other the two nations which stand at the head of modern civilization? Any who did so might not be inaptly compared to a fool who should try to arrest, with his own strength alone, the course of a steam-engine, dashing at full speed against him. Gentlemen, you are on the point of giving a noble and magnanimous example to the world. The great Exposition which you contemplate holding in Hyde-park in 1851, will be a grand Congress, which will lead the French to repair in greater numbers to your future peace-meetings, and peace congresses. Long live England! Long live France! but, above all, long live civilization!

Professor Mahan, on rising to move the next resolution, was loudly cheered. He said—Before an American presents a resolution to any meeting in Europe, especially such a meeting as this, it is due to him to say, that wherever his name is known in his own country, it is known and read of all men as that of a friend to the human race; otherwise he would have no right to address such a congregation as this. I will now, without further remark, read the resolution:—

"That, considering the greatness of the work yet to be done in carrying out the objects of the Congress to their full accomplishment, this meeting pledges itself to employ its utmost efforts in sustaining the plans of action already formed, in originating any others that new circumstances may demand, and particularly in supplying the funds which an enterprise so extensive and important will continue to require; and it relies on the generosity of the British public for that enlarged co-operation which such an undertaking merits at the hands of all who desire the period when 'nations shall learn war no more.'"

I beg leave to present this resolution to the approbation of this audience. It will not be expected that I shall speak to all the parts of that resolution. I shall take for granted that no arguments of mine are necessary to urge upon the British public to render the funds necessary for carrying on a movement like this. There is one idea in the resolution on which I will make a few remarks. It is the idea of pushing forward this great enterprize to its accomplishment. What is that accomplishment? Why, it is the realization of one glorious idea—the idea of the universal brotherhood of men [cheers] To realize that idea, in my judgment, is the great mission of this generation—the great mission of the age in which we are permitted to live. Every age of the world has had some great idea to realize. It is not, in a special sense, the idea of religion; for that is an idea which pertains to all lands and to all ages. Religion is not a creature of time—it is the daughter of eternity [cheers]. Religion is the great idea which the universe, in all ages, has to realize. But it is the province of each age to realize some great idea which is involved in the principles of religion. And what is the idea which devolves upon this age? I answer again, it is the universal brotherhood of man [cheers]. Why do I say this? I affirm it, in the first place, because this age has developed this idea [hear, hear]. It has become to all minds, in all countries, the great leading idea. I don't wish to be understood to say, that they are ready to co-operate in carrying it out, but that every conscience in the wide world approves of it. Take up one of your papers; what is it talking about? Why, about this one great idea. They tell you that the attempt to realize it is utopian, but they speak of it as an idea in the presence of which they tremble [hear, hear]—they speak of it as an idea which has power in it—power to electrify the nations, and call to its realization all the energies of men [cheers]. And hence it is that so much is said against it. The very men that write against are the missionaries that propagate it [hear, hear] Was ever a great idea universally spoken against, and opposition did not carry it on to victory? Our hope is, that this idea has taken such a hold upon the mind of humanity, that its enemies dare not let it rest [cheers]. There is another important fact. Where is the man in the wide world who calls it utopian, that dare speak against the idea itself? Where is the editor, in Europe or America, that dares look the idea in the face, and say it ought not to be realized? They have not the courage to attempt to realize it themselves, though they dare but affirm it. Let me say, further, that no age ever developed a great idea in the progress of humanity, that did not realize it. The age in which we live developed in this nation the idea of human rights—the idea that the slave was a man and a brother [cheers]. And since England has developed that idea, where, throughout her vast empire, can a slave breathe? [cheers.] You have realized that idea because you conceived it; and this age will also realize the idea of universal brotherhood, because it has conceived the idea. There is another reason to which I will allude. This idea lies imbedded among the fundamental principles of our holy religion. It was not so understood in ages back. Men could take the Bible, and look upon the horrors of war with complacency, and show scripture for the deed [hear, hear]. But that age is gone by. Can any man now read the great precept, "Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself," and in the presence of that precept, say that war ought to be? Can any man read now the great declaration, "God has made of one blood all nations of the earth," and say that interposing mountains and rivers ought to make enemies of nations? No one can preach any one of the great principles of the gospel, in such an age as this, without it being understood that to act in harmony with that principle, he must be the friend of man. When the great question of human rights is before the public mind, how can you elucidate any principle without showing that it requires the recognition of those rights? I recollect very well that when I was pastor of a church in the United States, I had preached a solitary sermon against slavery [cheers]; from that time, I could not elucidate any one principle of the gospel without its being told throughout the whole city where I was, that I had been preaching upon slavery, and against slavery. And so I had, because there was not a solitary principle of the gospel that could be elucidated without its being understood to lie against it. We have now come into precisely similar relations with regard to the cause of peace. Christianity is with us—God is with us—the Lord of Hosts is with us. But let me say, there are other causes at work, all of which are perpetually culminating in the realization of this one idea. We live in an age of reform; there is no solitary evil that oppresses humanity, but what there is a movement for its removal. There is the great cause of temperance [cheers]—there is the cause of the slave—and there is the cause of peace. For the first teaches us, what? Why, to be master of ourselves—to respect the law of our own being; and he who has learnt to respect the laws of his own being, is not the enemy of man anywhere [cheers]. Then look at the cause of the slave? What is the attitude of every nation of Europe with regard to American slavery? Why, even Nicholas of Russia would condemn it, because the slave is a man, has in him all the elements of humanity. Now, I say, there is not one individual in the world who has any right to pronounce the proposition that slavery is wrong, and yet say that the idea of the brotherhood of man ought not to be realised; no individual that is in favour of this idea has any right to lift his tongue or move his pen in defence of the slave. There is another subject. We have this evening heard about the interest of men. What is commerce doing? It is bringing all nations into one vast family, and binding them together. What a powerful principle is that of commerce! If a good customer comes into a man's store, is he likely to meet him with a pistol at his breast? In my own country, this principle will even overcome the prejudices of colour. A merchant at Boston, one Sunday, introduced one of the blackest of black men into his pew. All looked astonished; and at the close of the service, some of the deacons and friends asked him how he could do such violence to the feelings and good sense of that church and congregation. "Why, gentlemen," says he, "this is a merchant from Jamaica—one of the wealthiest there; able to buy you all up—he has come to buy goods here." "Oh, sir; do introduce him to me," said one; and another, "How do you do, sir; very happy to see you; do favour me with a call to-morrow—my wife and daughters very glad to see you, sir" [loud laughter]. What was the principle there? Why, that black man had a something in his pocket—and these merchants had a something in their store which they wished to exchange for that something in his pocked. How could they be offended with the colour of a man who wanted to buy something that they wanted to sell! [laughter and cheers]. Just so is it between the nations of Europe, and between Europe and America. A few weeks since, it was stated in the papers that the produce of the American harvest was about a thousand million of bushels. We can't consume above half that quantity ourselves—what shall we do with the rest? Why, there are many things in Paris that our American ladies want, and many things here that we all want. Suppose we go to fighting—what's to become of our grain? Why, the rats and mice will eat it up [laughter and cheers] I saw an article in the *Times* the other day, quoting from a paper of a similar character to its own in the United States, complaining very bitterly that our coasts were left undefended; and that England and France severally had more war steamers than the States. Aye, we have better bulwarks than batteries and war-ships while we have those stores of grain [laughter and cheers]. You may descend upon our coasts, you may climb over our Alleghanies, but you can't get over those mountains of food, while your people at home are hungry [renewed laughter

and cheers]. There is not a piece of cloth lying in your warehouses that is not a protest against war—not a blow struck upon your anvils that does not send up a voice in favour of peace [loud cheers]. There is not a piece of coal drawn up from the bowels of your island, that does not send up, as it sees the light, its prayer for the brotherhood of man [renewed cheering]. There is not a grain of corn scattered by the hand of the American farmer, nor a stalk waving upon his fields, but sends up a protest against war, a voice in favour of peace [continued applause]. Every sail upon the ocean spreads forth its arms to heaven as if breathing a prayer for universal peace [loud applause]. There is not a nation that can say of another nation, "I have no need of thee." There is not a nation on earth but wants peaceful relations with every other nation, and peaceful relations only. Suppose that grim war should come forth from the regions of death and corruption, lift his horrid head among the nations, and call upon them to stop their commercial intercourse and internal improvements, that he might desolate them—where is the people that cannot look that grim monster in the face and say, We have no need of you; we have paid enough glory bills? [Loud cheers.] I have but one thought more. The consequences of war are now known and read of all men. We can climb your highest mountains, except your mountains of debt [laughter]; those we cannot climb. "Alps rise on Alps." We cannot reach the summit, to look down on the misery below; but we can hear the murmurs and cries of a people pressed and ground down by the accumulated load of debt [cheers]. Every penny that you pay to the tax-gatherer is a protest against war. The banner of peace is now unfurled; and let me say, in the woods of one of your poets:—

"Wha would be a traitor knave,
Wha would fill a coward's grave,
Let him turn and flee!"

[Loud cheers.] The man who is afraid to serve under the banner of truth and righteousness, is not the man for us, nor for his age. This idea must and will be realized—God is for it—humanity is crying out for it everywhere—and everywhere those who are the advocates of human rights, are working for its realization. About a year ago, I addressed an assembly of from 50,000 to 75,000 people in America, assembled in the cause of the slave. When the Declaration of Rights was read, it was borne up to heaven by the shout of that multitude, as the noise of many waters, the voice of many thunders, "For God, for the slave, and liberty!" [loud applause]. If you meet any one of those thousands of men and women that were there, you meet one that is working for the realization of this idea of the universal brotherhood of men—an idea that must and will be realized [loud and prolonged cheering].

A vote of thanks to the Chairman was then proposed by Mr. Richard, seconded by Mr. Gilpin, and carried by acclamation; after which the meeting separated with "Three cheers for our Foreign Visitors!"

HENRY VINCENT ON THE COMMONWEALTH.

Newport, Isle of Wight. — Mr. Vincent has delivered his first three lectures on "Cromwell, and the Men, Principles, and Times of the Commonwealth of England," to large and enthusiastic audiences in this town. The vicinity of Newport to Carisbrooke Castle, where Charles Stuart was imprisoned, and from which the noble Sir Harry Vane proceeded to take his trial prior to his execution on Tower-hill, imparts additional interest to these lectures. Mr. Vincent expressed himself much delighted with the cordial reception given to the men and principles of the English Commonwealth.

Andover.—On Thursday and Friday nights last, Henry Vincent delivered two lectures in the Town Hall of this little borough. It was his first visit to this town, and much interest was excited by the announcement of the meetings—a few shaking their heads, and manifesting evident trepidation for our "glorious constitution in Church and State." Some said, "he is for physical force"—others, "he goes too far in favour of peace;" thus realizing the old story of the negro, "whip him high, or whip him low, there's no pleasing of him." The meetings, to the astonishment of all, have passed off most triumphantly. In spite of the charge for admission, the room was well filled the first night, and the second was densely crowded. Mr. Vincent unfolded before his audience the democratic power that is now impelling society onwards, and enforced the duty of promoting the social elevation and political freedom of the masses. He denounced the old corrupt policy of all political parties, and urged the necessity of making virtue the basis of all political action, and he administered a severe castigation to those electors who sell their birthright for a mess of pottage. A large number of ladies were present. On the motion of Mr. Farmer, a vote of thanks was passed with much enthusiasm. Mr. Vincent moved a cordial vote of thanks to the mayor, and the proceedings terminated.

Fire at the Model Baths and Wash-houses.—On Monday evening, at a few minutes past six o'clock, a fire involving a serious destruction of property, broke out in the extensive range of premises erected by the committee for promoting the establishment of baths and wash-houses for the labouring classes, situate in Goulston-square, Whitechapel. The flames commenced in one of the drying-houses, a temporary building erected by the committee with timber for the purpose of testing its efficacy previous to building a more substantial compartment. Contiguous to this erection was the washing department, containing eighty-four wash-tubs, and on one side stood the mangling-houses, and on the other the ironing compartment. The damage done by this disastrous event is very considerable. The drying-house is entirely consumed, and all it contained. The mangling and ironing compartments are also destroyed, but fortunately nearly the whole of the tubs in the wash-houses have escaped with trifling injury. The engineer's department has escaped uninjured. The boiler-rooms have likewise escaped any injury except from water. The steam-engine and the machinery have also received no damage except by water. The greater portion of the private baths has likewise received no injury of any importance, but, notwithstanding, the damage is considerable, and, what is worse, the poor people for whose accommodation the baths were specially erected, will be put to great inconvenience, they having given over the renting of the premises they formerly occupied for that purpose.

M. EMILE DE GIRARDIN'S NEW SYSTEM OF TAXATION.

(From the *Northern Warder*.)

This eminent civilian has occupied many recent numbers of the *Presse* in the development of an original and most comprehensive system of taxation as applicable to France. He shows the errors, the injustice, the inequality, and the immorality, of the present imposts, and insists that every tax which corrupts the moral sense is one which must be condemned, and must be expunged from the fiscal economy.

Of existing taxes in France, those alone which our economist would preserve are the following:—Registration of deeds, stamps, customs, monopoly of salt, tobacco, and gunpowder—all subject to certain modifications. The State to contain the control and profits arising from the mint, mines, patents, woods and forests, fisheries, and other such sources of revenue. Fines at present produce six or seven millions francs, and he thinks, under better regulations of the penal system, that sum might be increased tenfold.

The author proposes to abolish the system of military conscription, and its consequent pecuniary burdens, together with the taxes on houses, furniture, persons, doors, windows, shops, provisions, and to abolish the search of persons and baggage of travellers, and the passport system.

M. de Girardin regards a civil community in the light of a mutual assurance company. Taxation is the premium which an individual is to pay for being assured against certain risks and losses to which he is exposed in his person and property. As in contracts of assurance, the assured proposes a value to be secured, so here the tax-payer declares the value of his capital, on which he is to pay a premium, periodically, for protection against the evils of his position.

M. de Girardin, in the *Presse* of the 30th of September, thus states the essential nature of his system:—"Assurance is not reckoned on the income, which is always more or less uncertain, but on the value of the object at the moment of assurance. Assurance brings everything back to unity. The unity of assurance is capital." In fact this is the only basis which is unchangeable in all respects. Everywhere and always a thousand francs are a thousand francs; but everywhere and always a thousand francs do not produce the same income.

Income varies with the employment of the capital, with the country, and with the season. Income is relative; capital is absolute.

From the moment when taxation is converted into assurance, its basis must be accepted—which is capital.

What is the worth of what you possess? At what do you estimate that which you have the fear of losing?

You possess nothing! Then you have nothing to lose; then you have nothing to assure; then the state claims nothing from you, if, on your part, you have nothing to ask of it.

Such is the principle which we publish.

On the other hand, do you possess a field, a house, furniture, a factory, a ship, what is the value of these properties, making due allowance for their inherent causes of depreciation? This value ascertained and declared, the state does the same as assurance companies; it looks to its tables, and levies the fixed premiums.

The total of property in France is generally estimated at 120 milliards, or 4,800 millions sterling.

Now, if the reduced budget requires 1,200 millions, or forty-eight millions sterling, that will be one per cent. on the capital, in the shape of annual premium, in order to constitute the government one great general and mutual assurance association.

"No more revolutions!" exclaims M. de Girardin, "for we have only to change a word—for 'authority, say 'security.' (*Solidarité.*) The bond then uniting the whole community would be the common interest."

"Take capital for the basis of taxation, and immediately capital bestirs itself, circulates, and stimulates credit; it cannot remain a single moment unproductive, for fear of being trenched upon. What person who is assured, whatever be his character or circumstances, who is obliged to pay a premium of one per cent. on his capital, who would not use every effort to make it as productive as possible by means of industry? If his income be only three per cent., and his tax one-third of his income, will he not endeavour to obtain five per cent. of income, so as to enjoy four-fifths, instead of two-thirds? The inactive or incapable capitalist will be obliged to search for an intelligent and industrious workman to render his capital more productive, and thus both parties will be benefited.

"To discover where the money is, to convey it where it is wanted; to know how to force it from stagnation, and make it enter into circulation; in that consists the science of practical economy, the art of taxation, still so imperfectly understood."

The author meets and answers various objections which will be naturally raised against his theory, and especially against its application: for example—It will be objected that some, possessing a value of 10,000,000f. would have to pay to the State 100,000f. per annum. Certainly; and why not? The Bank of France, *e.g.* which now pays but 13,667f. in taxes, on a capital of 146,000,000f., would then pay 1,460,000f. per annum, and would not this be perfectly just, considering that the original shares of 1,000f. are now worth more than 2,300f.?

A gentleman possessing two millions capital, producing 64,000f. per annum, would have to pay for his annual assurance 20,000f.; and his gallery of pictures, valued at 300,000f., would pay, in that case, 3,000f. per annum, whereas now it pays nothing. If he cannot afford to pay this assurance for his pictures, he can dispose of them, and invest more profitably. And the author vindicates the perfect propriety of this impost on his collection.

In the mechanism of this system, the author keeps in view its principle of assurance for benefits received.

The collector is to deliver annually a policy of assurance to the individual to be assessed. It is to be of the size of a passport, and of four pages. The first page states the general conditions of the impost, and declares that it is the premium paid for participation in the following advantages:—

1. Right of public protection; gratuitous justice; gratuitous religious worship; gratuitous education; redemption of mortgaged property (*crédit gagé*); public assistance (*pension de prévoyance*).
2. Dispensation from military and maritime service in time of peace.
3. To be preserved from misery.
4. To be indemnified in case of loss arising from fire, floods, hail, murrain, bankruptcy, shipwreck.

Provision is made against false declarations.

The second page of the policy contains the declaration of the assured—name, place of birth, sex, age, size, degree of education, religion, profession, appearance, parents' names and professions, whether single, married, and nature of marriage contract, and to whom, or widower; number, age, and sex of children of such marriage; how long an inhabitant of the commune, belonging to what workshop or factory?

Also, a statement of property to be assured—his fields, vineyards, houses, woods, mines, cattle, merchandise, ships, money, shares, &c., quantity and value of each.

The third and fourth pages of this State policy are occupied by a statement of the national finances.

Such is a very general outline of the State assurance system of M. Girardin, which is now attracting the attention of France, and which may be destined to work a most important amelioration in our social system, when it shall have been properly modified, and shall have overcome the prejudices and the hostile interests which will doubtless oppose to the utmost its general adoption.

Asylum for Idiots.—A special general meeting of the subscribers to this very deserving institution was held on Thursday, at the London Tavern, for the purpose of electing twelve gratis patients to the benefits of the asylum. The report of the directors for 1849, gave a very favourable review of the progress of the Institution. Drs. Conolly and Little had given their gratuitous services as physicians, and the services of Drs. Forbes and Sutherland and Sir J. Clark were mentioned in warm terms. The patients in the Institution were divided into two classes—those elected and those who were paid for. The charges were varied from 25 to 50 and 100 guineas per annum, according to circumstances, but the paid patients were all on equal footing—had first-class lodgings, the best diet, and every branch of education, however expensive, was open to them all. A marked improvement had taken place in the condition of many of these helpless beings. The present premises did not afford sufficient accommodation, and it was necessary that another house should be provided, as there were several paid patients waiting for admission, in addition to those to be elected that day. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, and His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, had recently honoured the asylum by their presence, and expressed great satisfaction at the arrangements adopted. Correspondents from the most distant countries had been invited to witness the operation of the charity. Sir George Carroll formally took the chair, and the ballot-boxes were opened at an early hour in the morning. There were 163 candidates on the list, so that the competition was great, and every possible source of interest with voters was made available. At three o'clock the voting was brought to a close, and about half-past four the Committee re-entered the room, preceded by Sir George Carroll, and declared the following to have the highest number of votes:—

Penelope Lee ..	5,909	Eliza Brown ..	2,768
Francis Covell ..	3,592	Henry Cleave ..	2,670
Joseph Newton ..	3,515	Ann Willes ..	2,661
Lydia Ann Clarke	2,923	Henry Jones Ellis	2,587
Emma Stout ..	2,903	James Austin ..	2,178
Mary Franklyn ..	2,827	Thomas Hall ..	1,993

Sir George Carroll "congratulated the parents o those whose children, labouring under a dreadful visitation, had gained access to an institution where the treatment, medical and educational, was especially adapted to their case. The expense attending it was necessarily great, for they found that each pupil cost them at least £45 a year; but the Institution was not yet in receipt of that amount of support which he was sure would be accorded to it as its objects and claims became known.

Changes and Reductions in the Government Departments.—It is strongly reported, and, although we have no official confirmation, we believe there is substantial foundation for the rumour, that the steam-department of the Admiralty at Somerset House is to be absorbed in the department of the Surveyor of the Navy. The office of Comptroller of Machinery is to be abolished, and Captain Ellice, who now holds the appointment, is to be transferred to the Coast Guard Service, as Comptroller-General; Captain Houston Stewart, C.B., who now holds that office, being transferred to the Board of Admiralty, in the room of Lord John Hay, C.B., who succeeds Sir John Louis, Bart., as superintendent of Devonport Dockyard.—*Standard.*

THE BERMONDSEY MURDER.

TRIAL OF THE MANNINGS.

The trial of Frederick George Manning and Maria Manning, for the murder of Patrick O'Connor, the Customhouse-officer, commenced at the Central Criminal Court in the Old Bailey, on Thursday. Many persons assembled at the court-entrance early in the morning, and on the opening of the doors immediately filled all the space allotted to the public except the gallery. This portion of the court was kept thinly occupied for a considerable time by a very high charge for admission; but it became full as the trial went on. The want of room was so pressing at last, that some ladies and gentlemen were even placed in the dock [a larger space in the Old Bailey than in any other court] along with the prisoners. Among the persons of distinction present were Lord Howden, Lord Strangford, Count Colloredo, the Austrian Ambassador, Baron Koller, Secretary to the Austrian Embassy, the Swedish Minister and his Secretary, the First Secretary to the Prussian Legation, the Marquis of Hertford, the Marquis d'Azeglio (Sardinian Chargé d'Affaires), and Admiral Dundas. The judges were Chief Baron Pollock, of the Court of Exchequer, Mr. Justice Maule, and Mr. Justice Cresswell, of the Court of Common Pleas.

Manning entered the court first, decently dressed in black: Mrs. Manning was attired in a dark close-fitting dress, with a gaudy shawl, and she wore a handsome white lace veil in place of any bonnet. The prisoners took their places at the opposite ends of the dock, without any sign of recognition: Manning was restless during the trial, and looked furtively at his wife; Mrs. Manning first stood and afterwards sat like a statue, never once turning eye on her husband: he appeared in better health and spirits, she in worse, than of late.

Sir John Jervis, the Attorney-General, with Mr. Clarkson, Mr. Bodkin, and Mr. Clerk, appeared for the Crown; Mr. Sergeant Wilkins and Mr. Charnock for Manning; Mr. Ballantine and Mr. Parry for Mrs. Manning.

There were two indictments, one founded on the Coroner's inquest, the other original; and each in several counts charged Manning with the murder as principal, and his wife with aiding and abetting to commit the murder. Manning answered the arraignment with a loud firm reply of "Not guilty." On Mrs. Manning's arraignment, her counsel claimed that she as an alien be tried by a jury composed partly of aliens; but the judges calling first for her plea, she said, "Not guilty," in a voice scarcely audible within a few feet from the dock.

The point of law about alienage was then argued. The Attorney-General contended that the 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 66, sec. 16, which gives a woman who has married a natural-born subject "all the rights and privileges of a natural-born subject," had by implication repealed the old law of Edward III., which entitled the alien wife to a jury *de medietate linguæ*. Mr. Ballantine reminded the Court, that this old law was re-enacted by the 6th George IV. cap. 60, and that in the latter act there is an express reservation of the privilege in question; and he argued that the law of Victoria could not by mere implication sweep away the express privilege. The other counsel "assisted" the Court with their lore, and with arguments; and, after deliberation for nearly half an hour, the Bench decided that the act of Victoria was an answer to the application: they deemed that under that act an alien woman on marriage would be considered exactly as if naturalized by act of Parliament, or as if herself a natural-born subject. On Mr. Ballantine's proceeding to take some other technical step, it was agreed that he should be enabled to reserve the point for the consideration of a court of appeal. Mrs. Manning paid great attention to the arguments, but on the decision against her did not exhibit the least emotion.

The Attorney-General then opened the case, clearly stating the law, and detailing in simple chronological order, and in a fair moderate spirit, the case for the prosecution. Not a single point of fact can be found in his opening speech which has not been given fully in the police reports.

The same witnesses, whose examinations in the police courts have been very fully abridged in our columns, were then called, and repeated their evidence. This part of the proceedings presented only one new incident worthy of note. Hannah Freeman, the girl, twelve years old, who washed Mrs. Manning's steps and some rooms in her house, had repeated her former evidence with an air of simplicity and truthfulness remarkably impressive; but Mr. Ballantine cross-examined her in a manner that erased this impression, and showed her to be a thief and a liar. She looked aghast at the first question, and then exclaiming, "Well, I'll tell the truth, for it'll go further," she admitted in succession that she purloined from Manning's house an egg, a razor, a purse, and a pair of stockings, and she did not deny the stealing of a dress, a petticoat, and a smelling-bottle. She left the dock with her credibility reduced to zero. The evidence had not been completed at six o'clock on Thursday evening; when the Court adjourned, and the Jury were taken to the London Coffeehouse for the night.

The case was resumed on Friday, and the court was similarly crowded by the public, and attended by persons of distinction. The evidence for the prosecution being ended, Mr. Sergeant Wilkins opened the defence on behalf of Manning. It was neither more nor less than an adherence to Manning's first accusation of his wife—"the defence set up by the prisoner at the time of his arrest, in which he had persisted ever since." There was no shrinking by Manning or his counsel. It was asserted that he had been the dupe and instrument of his wife, who had employed him on various occasions for purposes the drift of which he was wholly unacquainted with. The lime was purchased by Mrs. Manning's desire, and the crowbar too; and both were bought with publicity, and of known dealers, rather than secretly of old storekeepers or sellers of things for criminal use. There was no sort of agreement between husband and wife; Mrs. Manning committed the murder herself; and it would be shown that she was capable of the act—was a woman of consummate wickedness, and capable of concealing her actions in a most extraordinary manner. Her motives throughout had been feelings of cupidity. Mr. Wilkins deplored his lacerating and agonizing task of crimination; he besought the Jury to throw aside all prejudices, and not to yield to those impulses — good, divine impulses — which usually interfered in favour of a woman, but treat the matter as a pure abstract question of reasoning between two human beings. Mr. Wilkins also warned the Jury against the influence of "a depraved press," and asked them to treat with contempt its dicta—to push them entirely from the sight with ignominy and English indignation.

Mr. Ballantine, for Mrs. Manning, commented on this unparalleled line of defence; a husband, who ought to be the protector of his wife at the cost of his life, was her denouncer—was endeavouring to save himself by consigning her to the scaffold! God forbid that he should imitate that example, as it seemed to be expected he would. He would far rather never enter that court, or any other, than in the presence of a fellow-creature awaiting his doom — who might be led from that Court to the scaffold, and might soon have to appear before his Creator—he would use such terms as had been applied by his learned friend to the female prisoner. He would do that which was his duty as an advocate; but if his duty as an advocate required that he should cast upon the male prisoner the sort of observations and accusations which had been made against the woman, he would feel that his profession was a disgrace, and that the sooner he abandoned it for one somewhat more creditable, the sooner he would be a respected, an honest, an honourable, and an upright man, and placed in a position better to respect himself. *He* should accuse no one, denounce no one; he should simply endeavour to show the jury, that, upon the evidence, there was ample ground for them to say that the charge was not made out against his client, and thus save the country from the dreadful exhibition of a husband and wife suffering death on the same scaffold. Mr. Ballantine then reviewed the evidence; endeavouring to show that it was consistent in every part with the fact that his client was not present at the murder, but that she might have shrunk from disclosing the crime, believing it to be instigated by her own criminal intimacy with O'Connor.

Both Mr. Serjeant Wilkins and Mr. Ballantine paid a willing tribute to the fairness and justice of the mode in which the Attorney-General opened the case.

In a brief reply, the Attorney-General said, he thought Mr. Ballantine was not justified in complaining of the course taken by the learned Sergeant, who had but done his duty to his client; it was the more manly course boldly to state the charge as he had done, and the grounds which supported it, than to do the same thing by insinuation.

Chief Baron Pollock summed up. He assented to the view of the law propounded by the Attorney-General, and acquiesced in by the counsel for each prisoner. If the violence was the act of either of them, with the previous consent and concurrence of the other, then they must bring in a verdict of "Guilty" against both. But if they believed that the act was known to one only, and that no previous consent was given by the other, then the verdict should be against that person. With regard to the proofs, he said, "it is not necessary that a crime should be established beyond the possibility of doubt; for there are doubts more or less involved in every human transaction."

The jury retired at six, and remained absent till a quarter to seven. They returned a verdict of "Guilty" against both prisoners.

Mr. Justice Cresswell had placed the black cap on his head, and begun to speak, when Mrs. Manning poured forth, in a vehement manner, such expressions as these:—"I want to say a few words. I have been convicted very unjustly by a jury of Englishmen. If I had been tried, as I demanded, by a jury of half foreigners, the result would have been different. I have not received justice, but have been treated most cruelly in this country. I have had no protection either from the judge, or from the prosecution, or from my husband. . . . I am quite innocent of killing Mr. O'Connor. He was very good to me. He was more to me than my husband. He has been my friend and my brother ever since I have been in this country. I have known him for seven years, and he wanted to marry me. Then why should I kill him? . . . I think that I am not treated like a Christian, but like a wild beast of the forest, and the judges and jury will have it upon their consciences for giving a verdict against me. . . . If I had wished to commit murder, how much more likely is it that I should have murdered that man [pointing to her husband], who has made my life a hell upon earth ever since I have known him; than that I should have killed O'Connor, who would have married me the next month, yes, the next week after I became a widow?"

Manning eyed his wife intently, but opened not his mouth. Mr. Justice Cresswell resumed: "You have been convicted of the crime of murder," and was again interrupted by Mrs. Manning's passionate exclamation,—"I have not, my lord; I will not stand here to hear that said." She attempted to rush from the dock, but was detained, and the judge proceeded calmly to complete the sentence. He doomed each of the prisoners to "be severally hanged by the neck till they were dead." Mrs. Manning again attempted to address the Court, but the officers stepped forward to remove her: taking in her hand some of the rue which, according to usage, is placed before the prisoners, she threw it among the barristers below her, and exclaiming, "base, shameful England!" strode out of the court. Manning seemed prostrate, but retained his self-possession, and bowed to the Court as he retired.

CONDUCT OF MANNINGS IN PRISON.

Immediately after the sentence of death had been pronounced on Friday the Mannings were taken back to Newgate previous to their removal to Horsemonger-lane. The violence of the female prisoner became still greater when she left the dock, and rose to such a height that she poured dreadful imprecations upon all around her. She was offered refreshment, but furiously refused to take any, and bitterly inveighed against her legal adviser, against the jury that had condemned her, and against England generally. The terrible excitement under which she laboured, may be conceived from the oath which she frequently uttered—"Damnation seize you all!" When a handcuff was first placed on her wrist her rage and despair knew no bounds; and she shook her clenched fists in the faces of the officers. Manning, on the other hand, exhibited the same submissive and dejected manner as during his trial. At half-past 7 o'clock they were both removed in separate cabs from Newgate to Horsemonger-lane Gaol. While in the cab Mrs. Manning's mood underwent a singular change; she joked about the manacle which bound her to one of her keepers, and bade farewell to Newgate quite in the Jack Sheppard style. Reverting to the scene in the dock immediately before her removal, she said, "I showed them resolution, did I not?" She also spoke of her husband, saying, "I had plenty of opportunity to speak to him in the gaol and during the trial, but I would not. He did not speak to me, thank God, the unmanly wretch," and, suiting the action to the last words, she kicked the opposite seat of the cab contemptuously with her foot. An advertising van passed, upon which enormous placards were displayed, announcing a full report of the trial in some weekly journal. This attracted the wretched woman's eye, and again for a short time roused her furious passions. On arriving at Horsemonger-lane gaol, she was conducted to the condemned cell, and on entering it burst into a flood of tears, sobbing and stamping the floor in the wild agony of mind which she endured. During the early part of Friday night her rest was broken and uneasy, but towards morning she slept soundly, and on rising ate a hearty breakfast. The chaplain of the prison waited on her soon after 8 o'clock, but she refused to see him, and asserted that she had been unjustly convicted. Manning, while he has not given way to violence of conduct like his wife, appears to delude himself with the idea that his life may yet be spared. On Saturday he had an interview with the Rev. Mr. Roe, the gaol chaplain, and it is rumoured that he has made a full confession of his crime.

The execution will probably take place on the 12th of November, for it is not at all likely that, after the unanimous adverse decision of the three judges, any delay will arise on the application of Mrs. Manning's counsel for a jury "*de medietate linguæ*."

Can it be believed (writes a correspondent of the *Times*) that yesterday [Friday] while the awful sentence of death was being passed at the Old Bailey on a female, others of her sex were, by the aid of double opera-glasses, watching the misery of mind of the wretched criminal at the bar? Yet such was the case: ladies on the bench, having shaken off all the delicacy of the female, were actually doing so.

ABOLITION OF SMITHFIELD MARKET.—A royal commission is about to be issued to inquire and report as to the most eligible site, or sites, for a cattle-market to be held outside of the metropolis.

THE CONVICT CHARLOTTE HARRIS.—Richard Cobden, Esq., M.P., and Charles Gilpin, Esq., attended at the Home-office, on Saturday, to present several petitions from various parts of the country, for a commutation of the sentence of the wretched woman Charlotte Harris, now lying at Taunton gaol, and daily expecting her confinement. These petitions were signed exclusively by females.

THE LIBRARIES OF EUROPE.—The following is the order of the libraries of Europe, according to the number of volumes which they contain:—Paris (National Library) 824,000 volumes; Munich (Imperial Library) 600,000; St. Petersburg (Imperial Library) 446,000; London (British Museum) 435,000; Copenhagen (Royal Library) 412,000; Berlin (Royal) 410,000; Vienna (Imperial) 313,000; Dresden (Royal) 300,000; Madrid (National Library) 200,000; Wolfenbuttel (Ducal) 200,000; Stutgardt (Royal) 187,000; Paris (the Arsenal Library) 180,000; Milan (the Brera Library) 170,000; Paris (the Library of Saint Genevieve) 150,000; Darmsdadt (Grand Ducal Library) 150,000; Florence (the Magliabecchi Library) 150,000; Naples (the Royal) 150,000; Brussels (Royal) 133,000; the Hague (Royal) 100,000; Paris (the Mazarine) 100,000; Rome (the Vatican) 100,000, and Parma (the Ducal) 100,000. The libraries of Paris, Madrid, Berlin, Munich, Vienna, Copenhagen, Naples, Brussels, Milan, the Hague, Florence, Parma, and London, have a right, conferred by law, to copies of all the works published in the country.

It is stated that a strong opinion is gaining ground in France in favour of an income-tax of twenty-five per cent. on all persons, and the abolition of all other taxes.

COURT, OFFICIAL, AND PERSONAL NEWS.

Health of the Queen.—The public was startled on Friday evening by the unusual announcement that Queen Victoria was ill. Such appears to be the fact, though the illness is not of a kind to create serious alarm: the symptoms are those of the malady bearing the unimposing name of chicken-pox. On Saturday, in consequence of the reports in circulation respecting her Majesty's health, the Lord Mayor proceeded to Lord John Russell, at Richmond, and subsequently to Windsor, where he was honoured by a personal interview with his Royal Highness Prince Albert. His Lordship was then informed, that her Majesty's medical advisers consider that it would be imprudent to expose her Majesty to the excitement and fatigue inseparable from her intended part in the proceedings of Tuesday (yesterday).

The Gazette notifies the appointment, by the Crown, of Edward Berkeley Baron Portman, John Lucius Dampier, Esq., barrister-at-law, and Dominick Daly, Esq., to be Commissioners to inquire into and report upon rights or claims over the New Forest, in the county of Southampton, and Waltham Forest, in the county of Essex. The Treasury has appointed Mr. Joseph Burnley Hume, barrister-at-law [son of Mr. Joseph Hume, M.P.], to be Secretary to the Commission.

The Offices of Privy Purse, &c., held by the late Mr. Anson, have been conferred upon the Hon. Col. Phipps (Lord Normanby's brother), hitherto Prince Albert's private secretary. Col. Phipps is succeeded in his secretaryship by the Hon. C. Grey (Lord Grey's brother), an equerry to the Queen.

Lord Augustus C. Lennox Fitzroy, Captain in the Coldstream Guards, and second son of the Duke of Grafton, is to be Equerry to the Queen.—*Globe.*

The Queen Dowager continues in a very precarious state, gradually becoming more feeble; and the nature of the symptoms forbids all hope of permanent improvement.

GLEANINGS.

A correspondent of the *Sun* suggests that Jews should be employed to do the Sunday work at the Post-office.

A man who had a severe fall was asked by a surgeon "Have you sprained yourself near the *fibula?*" "No, Sir (answered he) near the market-place."

It is to be hoped that if Smithfield-market be removed the space will be immediately converted into a city green.

The committee of the Liverpool "fancy fair" has presented £3,200 each to the Infirmary, Northern Hospital, and Southern Hospital. A magnificent result.

The formation of penny banks is in comtemplation at Manchester.

Professor Dick recommends to farmers to wash all roots before giving them to cattle, stating that he has seen some hundred weight of earth taken out of a horse which had been destroyed by it.

Sam Sly (Africa), after complaining of the minuteness with which English newspapers afflict their readers in recording the occurrences of the day, apprises us that the Rev. J. Spyker has christened Mr. Johan Godfried Bam's baby Johanna Jacoba! Jacoba Bam! What if the young lady should one day marry Mr. Boozle? She may then be known as Mrs. Bam Boozle.

The Potters' Emigration Society is now in possession of two estates in America, one named "Pottersville," of 1,600 acres, and peopled; the other amounting to 50,000 acres, situated on the Fox River, in the state of Winconsin, on which 350 families are now located.

MARRIAGES.

October 13, at Penybryn Independent Chapel, Wrexham, by the Rev. A. Francis, the Rev. C. Jacob, minister of Ebenezer Chapel, Swansea, to Mary, only daughter of the late Mr. Taylor, of Denbighshire.

October 16, at Lanark, by the Rev. J. W. Massie, D.D., LL.D., Secretary of the Board of British Missions, London, Ralph Worthington Ledward, Esq., surgeon, of Manchester, to Mary Craig, eldest daughter of the late D. Prentice, Esq., of Glasgow.

October 17, at the Baptist Chapel, Wells, Somerset, by the Rev. J. H. Osborne, Mr. Jacob Barnes to Hannah Earl, the youngest daughter of Mrs. Earl, of Wells.

October 18, at Kingstown, by the Rev. J. D. Smith, Robert Richardson, Esq., of Kingstown, to Sarah, eldest daughter of the late T. Goodshaw, Esq., of Dublin.

October 18, at the Independent Chapel, Northallerton, by the Rev. J. B. Lister, Mr. William B. Braithwaite to Ann, the youngest daughter of the late Mr. T. Wheldon, both of Northallerton.

October 18, at the Independent Chapel, Northallerton, by the Rev. J. B. Lister, Mr. George Wilson, of Silton, to Mrs. Hodgson Swales, widow of the late vicar of Nether Silton, near Northallerton.

October 18, at the Congregational Chapel, London-road, Derby, by the Rev. T. Binney, of London, James Hilton Hulme, Esq., of Manchester, and Cliff-house, near Baslow, to Anne Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of R. Forman, Esq., of Abbot's-hill, Mayor of Derby.

October 19, at the Independent Chapel, Burwell, Cambridgeshire, by the Rev. A. R. Philps, Mr. Robert Pike to Miss Lucy Challand, both of Great Swaffham.

October 23, at the Independent Chapel, Colne, by the Rev. R. Aspinall, the Rev. M. Hardaker, of Pendlebury, Lancashire, to Ann, second daughter of the late Mr. W. Bolton, manufacturer, of Reedyford, near Colne.

October 23, at Hoxton Academy Chapel, by the Rev. A. W. Gillson, of Bath, Dr. Leonard, of Tabernacle-square, Finsbury, to Mary Ann, daughter of the late W. Ordway, Esq., of Hoxton.

October 25, at York-street Chapel, Walworth, by the Rev. T. Binney, Mr. George Octavus Stanger, of 25, Trinity-square, Southwark, to Eliza, youngest daughter of J. Relfe, Esq.

DEATHS.

October 23, at Holyrood Palace, in her 77th year, the Countess of Strathmore.

October 24, at Stoke Newington, in the 79th year of her age, Jane Vazrille Sundius, widow of the late C. Sundius, Esq.

October 24, at Brighton, Emma, daughter of W. Bateman, Esq., of Stoke Newington, Middlesex.

October 27, at his residence, Denmark-hill, aged 78, Francis Brewin, Esq.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

The English Funds have somewhat recovered from the depression which characterized them last week. A large amount of business has been done since our last, and a higher range consequently has been given to quotations. A leading broker made a purchase of £100,000 Consols in one "line," as it is termed, and others have followed with smaller amounts. The same cause probably, viz., increased confidence, that has led to purchases of Stock, has increased sales of the Unfunded Debt, in which surplus moneys had been temporarily placed for security. Consols have fluctuated since our last from 92 to 92⅝.

	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Sat.	Mond.	Tues.
3 per Ct. Cons.	92½ 2	92 ½	92½ ⅝	92⅝ ½	92⅝ ⅝	93⅛
Cons. for Acct.	92⅝ ½	92 ⅛	92⅝ ⅝	92⅝ ⅝	92½ ⅝	93⅛
3 per Ct. Red.	91 90⅞	90⅞ ⅞	91 ¼	92⅛ ⅜	90⅞ 1⅛	91⅞
New 3½ per Ct. Annuities...	92 ⅛	92 ⅛	92½ ⅜	92½ ⅜	92⅝ ⅜	92⅝
India Stock ..	—	257	—	—	—	—
Bank Stock ..	198½	197 8	198½ 7½	198	198½ 7½	198½
Exchq. Bills..	42 pm.	42 pm.	44 pm.	44 pm.	43 pm.	45 pm.
India Bonds ..	79 pm.	79 pm.	79 pm.	— pm.	80 pm.	83 pm.
Long Annuit..	8 7-16 8⅝		8⅝	8⅝	—	8 7-16

Very little has transpired in connexion with the Foreign Market to alter the quotations of the leading securities. Most of them, however, are at a slight decline, owing rather to the almost exclusive attention that has been paid to English stocks.

We noticed at our last writing the improved condition of the Railway Market, owing to the favourable reports of the traffic returns. We are glad to report that a substantial advance has taken place in the majority of lines during the past week, owing to the cause before noticed, and partly, no doubt, to the reaction always experienced after an excessive fall. The variations in the principal shares since our last have been very considerable, but augur favourably rather than otherwise. They have amounted to about 5½ in North Western, 6½ in Great Western, 2½ in Midland, 1¾ in Caledonian, 2 in South Western, 1 in Brighton and South Eastern, ¾ in North Stafford, and ¼ in Great Northern. It must be remembered, in connexion with these statements, that the figures indicating the range of fluctuation indicate also nearly the same amount of advance on the several lines. The traffic returns of the week show an increase of £172 in Eastern Counties, of £1,392 in the Great Western, assuming that the Bristol and Exeter is the same as at the corresponding date of last year, and of £1,353 in the North Western.

The accounts which have arrived from the United States since the date of our last publication, have been received in the City with much favour. The manly reciprocation by the present Government of the "model republic" of the application of free-trade principles to our own ports was equally unexpected, we believe, by the citizens of the Union and our own subjects. We take it as a favourable indication of the expansion of the political mind of the party in power at Washington—notoriously and characteristically a Protectionist party—and fervently hope that the powerful *esprit de corps* which has hitherto swayed the legislature and people of America may not only be modified, but extinguished.

There was a dull market again on Monday at Mark-lane.

Provincial papers and advices report a fair amount of business in the manufacturing districts.

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, Oct. 26.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32 for the week ending on Saturday, the 20th day of Oct., 1849.'

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

	£		£
Notes issued	28,252,330	Government Debt..	11,015,100
		Other Securities ..	2,984,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion	13,975,353
		Silver Bullion	277,077
	£28,252,330		£28,252,330

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

	£		£
Proprietors' Capital	14,553,000	Government Securities (including Dead Weight Annuity)	14,228,068
Rest	3,130,540	Other Securities ..	9,821,113
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings' Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts).....	4,738,700	Notes	9,204,250
		Gold and Silver Coin	787,790
Other Deposits	10,495,719		
Seven-day and other Bills	1,126,262		
	£34,044,221		£34,044,221

Dated the 25th day of Oct., 1849.

M. Marshall, Chief Cashier.

BANKRUPTS.

Bolt, Henry Sydenham, Plymouth, wine merchant, November 6, December 4: solicitors, Hine and Robinson, Charterhouse-square; Messrs. Little and Billing, Devonport; and Mr. Stogdon, Exeter.

Brewer, Henry, Manchester, fancy box manufacturer, November 12, December 3: solicitors, Messrs. Vickers and Diggles, Manchester.

Groocock, Samuel, Leicester, hatter, November 9, December 7: solicitor, Mr. Stevenson, Leicester.

Kervil, James, Bristol, draper, November 9, December 7: solicitors, Messrs. Brittan and Sons, Bristol.

Kitchner, James, Gravel-lane, Southwark, scavenger, November 7, December 6: solicitor, Mr. Chester, Blackfriars-road.

Lonsdale, Francis, Bermondsey-street, Southwark, grocer, November 2, December 10: solicitor, Mr. Dingwall, Token-house-yard.

Palmer, Frederick, Bristol, wine merchant, November 9, December 7: solicitors, Messrs. Brittan and Sons, Bristol.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

Audsley, Charles, Inverness, auctioneer, November 2, 23.

DIVIDENDS.

William Armstrong, Norwich, draper, fourth div. of 7d.; any Thursday, at Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers—John Bickerton, Newtown, Montgomeryshire, flannel draper, first div. of 4½d.; November 7, and any subsequent Wednesday, at Morgan's, Liverpool—Lazarus Congdon, Spring-street, Paddington, painter, first div. of 2s. 4d.; any Thursday, at Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers—James Robins Croft, Liverpool, oil merchant, second div. of 4d.; November 7, and any subsequent Wednesday, at Morgan's, Liverpool—Catherine Elton, Whitechapel, ironmonger, second div. of 5d.; any Thursday, at Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers—Decimus Field, Frome, Somersetshire, linen-draper, first div. of 7s. 6d.; any Wednesday, at Miller's, Bristol—Alfred Fielder, Alton, Hampshire, brewer, fifth div. of 2d.; any Thursday, at Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers—John Wesley Hooper, Holloway-road, Islington, statuary, second div. of 2½d.; any Thursday, at Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers—Jonas Jeys, Moreton-in-Marsh, Gloucestershire, boot maker, first div. of 1s. 4d.; any Wednesday, at Miller's, Bristol—William Keys, Robert's-place, Commercial-road East, linen and woollen-draper, first div. of 1s. 9d.; any Thursday, at Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers—Charles Maddox, sen., Llangwin, Monmouthshire, timber dealer, first div. of 1s. 10d.; any Wednesday, at Miller's, Bristol—George Biggs Orchard, Bath, upholsterer, third div. of 2½d.; any Wednesday, at Miller's, Bristol—John Bangley Prichard and James Robins Croft, Liverpool, oil merchants, second div. of 1 9 16d., and a first div. of 3s. 11½d. on account of first div. of 7s. 6d. on new proofs; November 7, and any subsequent Wednesday, at Morgan's, Liverpool—James Penny, Merthyr Tydvil, Glamorganshire, brewer, a div. of 1s. 6½d.; any Wednesday, at Miller's, Bristol—John Bangley Prichard, Liverpool, oil merchant, first div. of 1s.; November 7, and any subsequent Wednesday, at Morgan's, Liverpool—Richard Harris Pugh, Aldermanbury, City, warehouseman, second div. of 2½d.; any Thursday, at Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers—William Rawlinson, George-street, Minories, draper, first div. of 2s.; any Thursday, at Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers—James Reid, Edgeware-road, draper, first div. of 2s. 3d.; any Thursday, at Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers—Smith, Beard, and Co., Cheapside, warehousemen, third div. of 1d.; any Thursday, at Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers—Robert Tippler, Great Tower-street, City, colonial broker, first div. of 10d.; any Thursday, at Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers—Benjamin Edward Walker, Fitzroy-street, Fitzroy-square, publican, first div. of 1s. 2d.; Oct. 31, and three subsequent Wednesdays, at Turquand's, Guildhall-chambers—Thomas Williams, Fenchurch-street, City, merchant, third div. of 1d.; any Thursday, at Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers—John Wallis and John Timothy Swainson, Liverpool, merchants, sixth div. of 5 5-16d.; October 31, and any subsequent Wednesday, at Morgan's, Liverpool—John Willis, Liverpool, merchant, fourth div. of 6¾d.; Oct. 31, and any subsequent Wednesday, at Morgan's, Liverpool.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

The highest prices are given.

British.	Price.	Foreign.	Price.
Consols.....	93⅛	Brazil	83⅛
Do. Account	93⅛	Equador	3⅜
3 per Cent. Reduced	91⅞	Dutch 4 per cent..	82
3½ New.....	93	French 3 per cent..	—
Long Annuities	8 7-16	Granada.....	16¼
Bank Stock.....	197½	Mexican 5pr.ct.new	26¼
India Stock	254	Portuguese	33½
Exchequer Bills—		Russian	106⅝
June	45 pm.	Spanish 5 per cent..	17
India Bonds.....	83 pm.	Ditto 3 per cent....	31⅞
		Ditto Passive.....	3⅛

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, Monday, Oct. 29.

The arrivals of foreign Wheat during last week, and the show of samples this morning from Essex and Kent, were moderate. The English supply was taken off by the millers at a reduction of 1s. per qr. upon last Monday's prices, and foreign sold in retail at our previous quotations. Flour dull. Fine new malting and distilling Barley in request at full prices, grinding slower sale. White Peas scarce, and 1s. dearer. Beans and grey Peas unaltered. The supply of foreign Oats was smaller than for some weeks past, but a few cargoes of Irish were at market. The sale for fine samples was steady, whilst inferior light qualities went off slowly at the prices of last Monday. In Rye little doing. Linseed and Cakes rather dearer.

British.	s.	s.	Foreign.	s.	s.
Wheat—			Wheat—		
Essex, Suffolk, and Kent, Red (new)	38	43	Dantzig	44	52
Ditto White.....	40	50	Anhalt and Marks..	36	43
Linc., Norfolk, and Yorksh. Red ...	35	39	Ditto White	40	44
Northumber and Scotch, White..	32	37	Pomeranian red ...	38	42
Ditto Red.....	34	37	Rostock	42	48
Devon, and Somerset., Red	—	—	Danish, Holstein, and Friesland ...	30	35
Ditto White	—	—	Petersburgh, Archangel and Riga ..	32	34
Rye	21	26	Polish Odessa	32	38
Barley	24	32	Marianopoli & Berdianski	32	35
Scotch.....	23	25	Taganrog	33	34
Angus	—	—	Brabant and French	33	38
Malt, Ordinary	—	—	Ditto White	38	42
Pale	52	55	Salonica	30	33
Peas, Grey, New....	26	28	Egyptian.....	23	26
Maple	28	30	Rye	20	22
White	24	26	Barley—		
Boilers (new)....	28	31	Wismar & Rostock.	18	22
Beans, Large (new)..	23	25	Danish	18	22
Ticks.....	25	28	Saal	20	24
Harrow	27	30	East Friesland	15	17
Pigeon	30	32	Egyptian.....	14	15
Oats—			Danube	14	15
Line & York. feed	15	20	Peas, White	25	27
Do. Poland & Pot.	17	23	New Boilers	28	30
Berwick & Scotch.	17	24	Beans, Horse.....	24	30
Scotch feed	17	22	Pigeon.....	30	32
Irish feed and black	15	20	Egyptian.....	22	24
Ditto Potato	17	23	Oats—		
Linseed, sowing....	50	52	Groningen, Danish, Bremen, & Friesland, feed and blk.	11	16
Rapeseed, Essex, new.....	£27 to £30 per last		Do. thick and brew	15	22
Carraway Seed, Essex, new ..	26s. to 30s. per cwt.		Riga, Petersburg, Archangel, and Swedish	14	16
Rape Cake, £4 to £4 10s. per ton			Flour—		
Linseed, £9 10s. to	£10 10s. per 1,000		U. S., per 196 lbs...	21	23
Flour, per sk. of 280 lbs.			Hamburg	20	22
Ship	28	30	Dantzig and Stettin	20	23
Town	38	40	French, per 280 lbs.	32	35

Weekly average for Oct. 20.	s.	d.
Wheat	41	1
Barley	28	2
Oats	17	4
Rye	24	9
Beans	29	5
Peas	30	3

Aggregate average of the six weeks.	s.	d.
Wheat	42	0
Barley.....	27	6
Oats.....	17	9
Rye	25	3
Beans.....	29	6
Peas.....	30	6

DUTIES.

Wheat, Rye, Barley, Peas, Beans, Oats, and Maize, 1s. per qr.
Flour, 4½d. per cwt. Cloverseed, 5s. per cwt.

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, Oct. 29.

The number of foreign Beasts and Sheep in to-day's market was tolerably extensive, but that of Calves was small. Compared with that exhibited on Monday last, the supply of home-fed beasts on sale, this morning, was limited, the falling off in the arrivals exceeding 1000 head. As the attendance of buyers was on the increase, and the weather colder than last week, the Beef trade was somewhat active, and a good clearance of the stock was effected, at an advance in the quotations of fully 2d. per 8lbs. A few very superior Scots sold at 4s.; but the general top figure for Beef was 3s. 10d. per 8lbs. From Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire, about 1,700 Beasts came fresh to hand. From the western and midland counties, we received 750 Herefords, runts, Devons, &c., and from other parts of England 600 of various breeds. There was a considerable falling off in the arrivals of Sheep from the whole of our flock districts. For the primest old Downs the demand was steady. In prices, however, we have no improvement to notice, they ruling from 3s. 10d. to 4s. per 8lbs. Kents, Leicesters, half-breds, and all other breeds were in active request, and quite 2d. per 8lbs. dearer than on this day se'nnight. Calves—the supply of which was small—commanded ready sale, at 2d. per 8lbs. more money. We had a slight improvement in the demand for Pigs, the prices of which were well supported.

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD

	Beasts.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs
Friday....	825	3,100	180	325
Monday ..	3,727	22,270	149	308

Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal).

Beef.....	2s. 8d. to 3s. 10d.	Veal.....	3s. 2d. to 3s. 8d.	
Mutton.....	3 0 .. 4 0	Pork.....	3 2 .. 4 2	

NEWGATE and LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, Oct. 29.

Per 8lbs. by the carcase.

Inferior Beef	2s. 6d. to 2s. 2d.	Inf. Mutton	2s. 6d. to 2s. 10d.	
Middling do	2 4 .. 2 8	Mid. ditto ..	3 0 . 3 4	
Prime large	2 8 .. 3 0	Prime ditto	3 6 .. 3 8	
Prime small	3 2 .. 3 4	Veal.....	2 10 .. 3 6	
Large Pork	2 10 .. 3 6	Small Pork..	3 8 .. 4 2	

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday.

The arrivals last week from Ireland were 14,670 firkins Butter, and 1,360 bales of Bacon; and from foreign ports 6,450 casks of Butter, and 600 boxes and bales of Bacon. The demand for Irish Butter has been very limited since our last, and the transactions few and unimportant; where sales have been effected, rather lower prices were submitted to. The mildness of the weather has operated very seriously on the demand. Dutch declined 6s. to 8s. per cwt. The demand for Bacon has also been dull, and prices have declined 2s. to 3s. per cwt. Irish, 50s. to 54s. Hamburg, 44s. to 50s., according to quality, &c. Stocks and deliveries for the week ending Oct. 27:—

	BUTTER.		BACON.	
	Stock.	Delivery.	Stock.	Delivery.
1847....	26,250	11,880	1,820	1,100
1848....	55,300	11,400	2,480	940
1849....	46,030	12,900	1,070	850

ENGLISH BUTTER MARKET, Oct. 29.—Our trade is very dull, only the best and freshest parcels are saleable, at barely current rates, while middling and inferior qualities are neglected; as such we must report prices as presenting a downward tendency. Dorset, fine weekly, 90s. to 92s. per cwt.; do., stale and middling, 64s. to 80s.; Devon, new made, 80s. to 82s.; Fresh, 8s. to 12s. per dozen lbs.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d. to 7d.; of household ditto, 5d. to 6d. per 4lbs. loaf.

SEEDS, LONDON, Monday.—Canaryseed was more inquired for, and realized enhanced terms. Linseed supported the recent advance. In other articles there was little passing.

BRITISH SEEDS.

Cloverseed, red 35s. to 40s.; fine, 45s. to 50s.; white, 34s to 42s
Cow Grass [nominal]..... —s. to —s.
Linseed (per qr.).....sowing 54s. to 56s.; crushing 40s. to 42s.
Linseed Cakes (per 1,000 of 3lbs. each)..... £9 0s. to £10 0s.
Trefoil (per cwt.)..... 14s. to 18s.
Rapeseed, new (per last)..... £28 to £29
Ditto Cake (per ton)..... £4 5s. to £4 10s.
Mustard (per bushel) white ..... 6s. to 9s. brown, 8s. to 10s.
Coriander (per cwt.)..... 16s. to 25s.
Canary (per quarter) new..... 75s. to 82s.
Turnip, white (per bush.) —s. to —s.; do. 8wedish, —s. to —s.
Tares, Winter, per bush..... 4s. 6d. to 4s. 9d.
Carraway (per cwt.)..... 28s. to 29s.; new, 30s. to 34s.
Rye Grass (per qr.)..... —s. to —s.

FOREIGN SEEDS, &c.

Clover, red (duty 5s. per cwt.) per cwt..... 30s. to 40s.
Ditto, white (duty 5s. per cwt.) per cwt..... 24s. to 42s.
Linseed (per qr.)..... Baltic 38s. to 44s.; Odessa, 42s. to 46s.
Linseed Cake (per ton)..... £6 to £8 0s.
Rape Cake (per ton ..... £4 5s. to £4 10

WOOL, CITY, Monday, Oct. 29.—The market has not changed. There have arrived since our last 1,040 bales from Sydney, 1,418 from Port Phillip, 728 from Van Dieman's Land, 473 from Algoa Bay, 30 from Buenos Ayres, and 12 from Germany.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 27.—Scotch.—If any change, there is rather more inquiry for Laid Highland Wool this week. In white no change. Good crossed and Cheviot are still most in demand at late rates; the inferior kinds are still neglected.

	s. d.		s. d.
Laid Highland Wool, per 24lbs.....	7 6	to	8 3
White Highland do.....	9 6		10 0
Laid Crossed do., unwashed.....	9 0		11 0
Do. do., washed	10 0		12 9
Laid Cheviot do., unwashed.....	10 0		13 6
Do. do., washed	14 0		18 6
White Cheviot do. do.....	20 0		22 0

Import for the week..... 294 bags.
Previously this year.....14,597 bags.

Foreign.—Since our sales last week there has been less doing this by private; still, stocks are light, and what little is doing is at full rates.

Imports for the week..... 2,789 bales.
Previously this year ..... 42,628 bales.

TALLOW, MONDAY, Oct. 29.—Since our last report, the imports of Tallow have amounted to 3,097, and the deliveries to 2,339 casks. The demand to-day is somewhat inactive, at barely stationary prices. P.Y.C. on the spot is quoted at 36s. 6d. to 37s.; and for delivery up to the end of the year, 36s. 6d. to 36s. 9d. per cwt. Town Tallow, 37s. per cwt. net cash; rough Fat, 2s. 1d. per 8lbs. We have further advices from St. Petersburg. As several speculative purchases had been effected by English houses, say from 1,000 to 2,000 casks, prices had advanced 4 to 5 roubles.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, Oct. 29.—The demand for the finest sorts of hops continues moderately active at fully last week's rates. The inferior descriptions are heavy of sale at barely late quotations. Duty £80,000.

PARTICULARS OF TALLOW.

	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.
	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.
Stock this day ...	23,344	15,011	23,396	30,022	42,246
Price of Y. C..	41s. 9d. to 42s. 0d.	49s. 3d. to 49s. 0d.	44s. 9d. to 45s. 3d.	44s. 9d. to 45s. 0d.	37s. 0d. to —s. 0d.
Delivery last week	3,681	2,370	2,763	2,550	2,339
Do. from 1st June	41,189	31,422	35,793	40,28·	34,092
Arrived last week	2,345	12,993	871	641	3,097
Do. from 1st June	48,56·	35,810	51,090	62,779	50,865
Price of Town ...	44s. 0d.	52s. 6d.	48s. 6d.	47s. 6d.	39s. 6d.

HIDES, LEADENHALL.—Market hides, 56lb. to 64lb., 1½d. to 1¾d. per lb.; ditto, 64lb. to 72lb., 1¾d. to 1¾d.; ditto, 72lb. to 80lb., 1¾d. to 2¼d; ditto, 80lb. to 88lb., 2¼d. to 2¾d.; ditto, 88lb. to 96lb., 2¾d. to 3¼d.; ditto, 96lb. to 104lb., 3d. to 3d.; ditto, 104lb. to 112lb., 3¼d. to 4d.; Calf-skins, each, 4s. 0d. to 5s. 6d.; Lamb Skins, 2s. 2d. to 2s. 10d.; Horse hides, 7s. 6d.; Shearlings, 1s. 8d. to 2s. 4d.

OILS.—Linseed, per cwt., 30s. 0d. to —s.; Rapeseed, English refined, 39s. 6d. to —s.; brown, 38s. 0d.; Gallipoli, per tun, £44 to £—; Spanish, £44; Sperm, £80 bagged £81; South Sea, £33 0s. to £—; Seal, pale, £39 10s. to £— 0s.; do. coloured, £33; Cod, £29 0s.; Cocoa nut per tun, £38 to £40; Palm, £30.

HAY, SMITHFIELD, Oct. 27.—At per load of 36 trusses.

Meadow, old .... 48s. to 70s. | Clover, old ..... 60s. to 92s.
Straw ..... 24s. .. 28s.

METALS, LONDON, Oct. 26.

ENGLISH IRON. *a*	per ton. £ s. d.	FOREIGN STEEL. *c*	£ s. d.
Bar, bolt, and square, London	£5 15—0 0 0	Swedish keg	£14 10—15 0 0
Nail rods	£6 15 0—0 0 0	Ditto faggot	£— 15 10 0
Hoops	£7 15—0 0 0	ENGLISH COPPER. *d*	
Sheets, singles	8 10 0	Sheets, sheathing, and bolts..... per lb.	0 0 9½
Bars, at Cardiff and Newport	5 0 0	Tough cake, per ton	84 0 0
Refined metal, Wales,	£3 10—3 15 0	Tile	83 0 0
Do. Anthracite	3 15 0	Old copper, *e*, per lb..	0 0 8½
Pig, in Wales	£3 10—4 0 0	FOREIGN COPPER. *f*	
Do. do. forge,	£2 10—2 15 0	South American, in bond	0 0 0
Do. No. 1, Clyde, net cash	£2 0s. 0d.—2 4 6	ENGLISH LEAD. *g.*	
Blewitt's Patent Refined Iron for bars, rails, &c., free on board, at Newport..	3 15 0	Pig .....per ton..	15 15 0
Do. do. for tin-plates, boiler plates, &c. ..	4 10 0	Sheet.....	16 15 0
Stirling's Patent toughened pigs, in Glasgow	£2 12—2 14 0	Red lead	17 10 0
Do. in Wales...	£3 0—3 15 0	White ditto	22 0 0
Staffordshire bars, at the works	6 10 0	Patent shot	19 15 0
Pigs, in Staffordshire	£0 0—0 0 0	FOREIGN LEAD. *h*	
Rails	£5—5 5 0	Spanish, in bond	£14 10—15 5 0
Chairs	4 0 0	ENGLISH TIN. *i*	
FOREIGN IRON. *b*		Block, per cwt.	3 13 0
Swedish	11 10 0	Bar	3 14 0
CCND	11 0 0	Refined	3 19 0
2SI	0 0 0	FOREIGN TIN. *k*	
Gourieff	0 0 0	Banca, in bond	3 12 0
Archangel	0 0 0	Straits	£3 10—3 17 0
		TIN PLATES. *l*	
		IC Coke, per box	£1 7 0—1 7 6
		IC Charcoal..	£1 10 0—1 12 0
		IX ditto	1 16 0
		SPELTER. *m*	
		Plates, warehoused, per ton	£14 —14 5 0
		Do. to arrive	£14 7 6—14 10 0
		ZINC. *n*	
		English sheet, per ton	20 10—21
		QUICKSILVER, op. lb.	2s. 11d. to 3s.

Terms.—*a*, 6 months, or 2½ per cent. dis.; *b*, ditto; *c*, ditto; *d*, 6 months, or 3 per cent. dis.; *e*, 6 months, or 2½ per cent. dis.; *f*, ditto; *g*, ditto; *h*, ditto; *i*, ditto; *k*, net cash; *l*, six months, or 3 per cent. dis.; *m*, net cash; *n*, 3 months, or 1½ per cent. dis.; *o*, ditto, 1½ dis.

COAL MARKET, Monday, Oct. 27.

Lambtons, 18s. 6d.; Hettons, 19s.; Stewarts, 19s.; Edens, 17s. 6d.; Wylams, 16s. 280 fresh arrivals. 119 left from last day. The market without alteration since last day.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BEST TEETH.

EDWARD MILES, SURGEON-DENTIST, SUPPLIES

SETS OF TEETH,

OF THE BEST POSSIBLE QUALITY AND CONSTRUCTION.

See "Miles on the Teeth." Hours, Nine till Four, excepting on the day called "Tuesday."

15, LIVERPOOL-STREET, BISHOPSGATE-STEEPLE, LONDON.

GALVANIC ELECTRICITY.

No. II.

MR. HALSE, the Medical Galvanist, of 22, Brunswick-square, London, respectfully invites Invalids and the public generally, to peruse the following

[Continued from last week.]

EXTRACTS FROM MR. WESLEY'S WORKS ON THE SUBJECT OF ELECTRICITY.

"Desideratum," p. 66.—"It seems the electric fire in cases of this and many other kinds, dilates the minute vessels and capillary passages, as well as separates the clogging particles of the stagnating fluids. By accelerating, likewise, the motion of the blood, it removes many obstructions."

70.—Mr. L.:—"I can't deny but I was much astonished at seeing such mighty things performed by electricity. But, after having considered the nature of electric ether . . . . I was led to conclude that all those surprising effects were no more than the necessary consequences of so powerful an agent, when thus determined and directed, And the helping us in our bodily infirmities was one great end (probably *the* great end) it was ordained to serve.

"It were greatly to be wished that the gentlemen of the faculty would strictly examine the nature, properties, and effects of this sovereign remedy.

"It is highly probable a timely use of this means might prevent, before they were thoroughly formed, and frequently even then removes some of the most painful and dangerous distempers, cancers and scrofulous tumors in particular, though they will yield to no other medicine yet discovered. It is certain, nothing is so likely, by accelerating the contained fluids, to dilate and open the passages, as well as divide the coagulated particles of the blood, so that the circulation may be again performed. And it is a doubt, whether it would not be of more use, even in mortification, than either the bark or any other medicine. Before I conclude, I would beg one thing (if it be not too great a favour) from the gentlemen of the faculty. . . . It is, that none of them would condemn, they know not what; that they would hear the cause before they pass sentence . . . that they would not pronounce against electricity while they know little or nothing about it. Let every candid man take a little pains. Let him, for two or three weeks, try it himself in the above-named disorders; and then his own senses will show him whether it be a mere plaything, or the noblest medicine yet known in the world."

WESLEY'S NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, Vol. III., Page 174.—"From a thousand experiments it appears that there is a fluid far more subtle than air, which is everywhere diffused through all space, which surrounds the earth, and pervades every part of it. . . . .

". . . . . This is subtle and active enough, not only to be, under the Great Cause, the secondary cause of motion, but to produce and sustain life throughout all nature, as well in animals as in vegetables."

Page 192.—"And may it not be doubted whether this be not the only *elastic* body in the universe! whether it be not the original spring which communicates elasticity to all other elastic bodies!"

Page 194.—"Electricity quickens almost all sorts of motion. It accelerates the motion of the human blood. The blood that flows from the vein of one electrified, glistens, separates into small drops, and spouts out further than otherwise it would do.

"It exceedingly hastens the vegetation of plants. Myrtle-trees which were electrified, budded much sooner than others of the same kind and bigness in the same green-house; and seeds, electrified daily, have shot up and grown more in three or four days, than others of the same kind, and alike in all other circumstances, have done in eleven or twelve days.

"It cures abundance of diseases, even the most stubborn, particularly those of the nervous kind, many of them in a moment by a single touch,—most in a few days; so that this is not only one of the greatest curiosities in the world, but one of the noblest medicines that God ever gave to man."

"We all know that in damp and hazy weather, where it seems to be blunted and absorbed by the humidity, where its activity is lost, and little or none of it can be collected, our spirits are more languid and our sensibility less acute. And in the South wind, at Naples, where the air seems totally deprived of it, the whole system is unstrung, and the nerves seem to lose both their tension and elasticity, till the North or West wind awakens the activity of this animating power, that soon restores the tone and enlivens all nature, which seemed to droop and languish during its absence."

Page 197.—"It is not at all improbable that many of our invalids, particularly the hypochondriac, owe their disagreeable feelings to their bodies being possessed of too small a quantity of this fire, for we find that a diminution of it in the air seldom fails to increase their uneasy sensations."

Persons who are desirous of being acquainted more fully with Mr. Wesley's remarks on Electricity as the great vivifying principle of nature, are respectfully solicited to procure his works on the subject.

Invalids may be supplied with Mr. Halse's Pamphlet on "Medical Galvanism" free, by forwarding him two stamps for the postage of it. His residence is at 22, Brunswick-square, London.

GRAPHIOLOGY.

"The proper study of mankind is man."—POPE.

THE extraordinary success MISS DEAN has met with in delineating the characters of individuals from their hand-writing, induces her (through the medium of the public press) to diffuse more widely the benefits of this interesting discovery. All persons wishing to "know themselves" by means of this science, must address a free letter of half a dozen lines, stating sex and age, to MISS DEAN, 108, GREAT RUSSELL-STREET, BLOOMSBURY-SQUARE, LONDON (enclosing thirteen postage-stamps), and they will receive an accurate description of their mental and moral qualities, virtues, and failings, &c., and many things hitherto unsuspected, calculated to guide them through life.

"Your truthful delineation from the specimen sent, has amazed me."—Miss Ellis, Huntingdon.

"I send you three more specimens of writing—the answer I have just received is extraordinarily correct."—Mr. Monk, Newport.

DO YOU WANT LUXURIANT HAIR, WHISKERS, &c.?

MISS GRAHAM, 6, AMPTON-STREET, GRAY'S-INN-ROAD, LONDON, will send free, on receipt of Twenty-four Postage Stamps, her celebrated "NIOUKRENE" (elegantly scented, and sufficient for Three Months' use), for reproducing the hair in baldness from whatever cause, preventing the Hair falling off, strengthening Weak Hair, and checking greyness. It is also guaranteed to produce Whiskers, Moustachios, &c., in three or four weeks, without fail.

"My hair is restored, thanks to your valuable Nioukrene."—Miss Mane, Kennington.

"I tried every other compound advertised, and they are all impositions—your Nioukrene has produced the effect beautifully."—Mr. James, St. Albans.

"Your Nioukrene is the most elegant preparation I have ever analyzed, being free from colouring matter and injurious scent. The stimulant is excellent."—Dr. John Thomson, Author of "A Treatise on the Human Hair," and Professor of Chymistry.

Address, Miss Graham, 6, Ampton-street, Gray's-inn-road, London.

RUPTURES EFFECTUALLY CURED WITHOUT A TRUSS!

EVERY VARIETY OF SINGLE OR DOUBLE RUPTURE, however bad and long standing, may be permanently cured by DR. BARKER'S remedy, which has been established several years, and used with great success by many eminent members of the Profession, that its efficacy is established beyond a doubt. It is easy and painless in use, and applicable to both sexes of all ages.

Hundreds of testimonials and trusses have been left behind by persons cured, as TROPHIES of the immense success of this remedy, which Dr. B. will willingly give to any requiring them after a trial of it.

The remedy is sent post free on receipt of 6s. in Postage Stamps, or by Post-Office Order, by DR. ALFRED BARKER, 108, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury-square, London, where he may be consulted daily from 10 till 1 mornings; 4 till 8 evenings. Sundays excepted.

Orders payable at the Bloomsbury Office, and all letters of inquiry must enclose a stamped and directed envelope for the reply.

"In the five cases I wrote to you about, the remedy has perfectly succeeded; send me another for a case of Scrotal Hernia."—John Armstrong, Navy Surgeon.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR, WHISKERS, &c.

CAUTION!—In consequence of the numerous abominable impositions practised upon the public by persons professing to have Valuable Recipes and Preparations under mysterious titles and pretences, the Rev. H. LUTE has found it necessary to make his Valuable Recipes copyright, to copy which is felony. They can therefore only be obtained by enclosing Twenty-four Postage Stamps to the Rev. H. LUTE, 9, Cadogan-street, Chelsea, London. They include the Recipe of his GENERANT, for reproducing the Hair in Baldness, preventing the Hair falling off, strengthening Weak Hair, and checking greyness, which he has used with great success himself. Guaranteed to produce Whiskers, &c., in three or four weeks, without fail. And two Valuable Hair-Dye Recipes, which have been used with unvarying success for years. They are free from smell or any hurtful ingredient.

"I have bought all the Recipes ever advertised, and found them complete swindles. Your Generant has quite restored my Hair."—Mr. Egham, Boxmoor, Herts.

BALDNESS AND WEAK HAIR CURED! WHISKERS, &c.

DR. NEATE begs respectfully to inform the public that his POMADE has stood the test of Fourteen years' experience, and is, without doubt, the only efficient preparation extant for reproducing the Hair in Baldness, from whatever cause, strengthening Weak Hair, &c., and producing those attractive ornaments, Whiskers, &c., in an incredibly short time. The MEDICATED POMADE, elegantly scented, and sufficient for three months' use, is sent post-free, on receipt of Twenty-four Postage Stamps, by Dr. NEATE, 12, King-street, Long-acre, London. Testimonials:—"It is the only Pomade out of a dozen I have tried that has had the desired effect."—Mr. Elwood, Castlecary. "Your delightful Pomade has restored my hair."—Miss West, Union-street, Camden-town. "Dr. Neate's inestimable Pomade has attained a reputation unparalleled. The sale is immense, and it is still increasing in public estimation."—*Ladies' Newspaper.*

THE ECLECTIC REVIEW, for November,

CONTAINS:

1. The Marriage Law.
2. John Howard, the Philanthropist.
3. Apocalyptic Reveries.
4. Herschel's Outlines of Astronomy.
5. Sturt's Expedition into Central Australia.
6. Man Primeval.
7. The Wisdom of the Hereditaries, &c. &c.

WARD and Co., 27, Paternoster-row.

THE BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEW, No. XX., price 6s., for NOVEMBER, contains—

1. Savonarola and his Times.
2. Chemistry of the Stars.
3. Stowell on the Holy Spirit.
4. London in the Past.
5. Ethnology—the Unity of Mankind.
6. The Ethics of Art.
7. England and her Colonial Empire.
8. Rabelais—his Life and Genius.
9. The Age and Christianity.
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